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Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction for 2010 is hereby transmitted to the General Assembly pursuant to the provisions of article IV, paragraph 1, of the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (General Assembly resolution 55/283, annex). At the request of the Organization, its 2011 draft report is also transmitted hereby in order to provide Member States with the most up-to-date information.

2. As only a limited number of copies of the reports are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to utilize the copies transmitted to them at the time of the discussion of the agenda item.

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OPCW **Conference of the States Parties**

Sixteenth Session
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REPORT OF THE OPCW

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

IN 2010

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. On 24 July, Ambassador Rogelio Pfirter of Argentina completed his second term of office as Director-General. On 25 July, Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü of Turkey took up office as the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), becoming the third person to hold that office since the Organisation was established in 1997.

2. In 2010, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya began the destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons, following initial technical delays. It also completed the conversion of its two remaining chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) for the production of pharmaceuticals. The first chemical weapons destruction facility (CWDF) for chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China—a mobile CWDF—became operational in 2010. During the reporting period, the OPCW verified the destruction of approximately 4,900 metric tonnes of chemical weapons in three States Parties (the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America), bringing the total amount destroyed to approximately 45,000 metric tonnes, or 64% of the amount declared by the six possessor States Parties since entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention").

3. At the end of the year, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had destroyed 22%, the Russian Federation 49%, and the United States of America 83% of their declared stocks of Category 1 chemical weapons. Iraq had yet to start the destruction of its declared chemical weapons. Seventy CWPFs had been declared to the OPCW. For 11 of the 13 States Parties having declared CWPFs, the OPCW had certified that all of their declared CWPFs had been either destroyed or converted. Four facilities remained to be certified as destroyed and two facilities were still to be certified as converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.

4. The OPCW carried out inspections at 208 chemical-industry facilities, pursuant to Article VI of the Convention, in order to verify State Party declarations. Sequential inspections and sampling and analysis continued to play an important role in strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the verification regime, as did the expanded use of the OPCW electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA). Significant efforts were undertaken to improve the timeliness of declarations, so that the verification work of the OPCW may be performed on the basis of updated information from States Parties.

5. The third OPCW field exercise on assistance and protection (ASSISTEX 3) was hosted by the Government of Tunisia in October. The exercise was attended by some 245 participants from 11 Member States. Combined teams from four subregions also took part in the exercise (a total of 43 personnel from 24 other Member States) as well as various staff members from the Secretariat.

6. As at the end of 2010, there were 188 States Parties (see Annex 1). There remained seven States not Party to the Convention.

7. A special workshop on Article XI of the Convention was organised in November 2010 at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. The workshop was

attended by more than 130 participants from 66 States Parties, including representatives from governments, academia, industry associations, international organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The aim of the workshop was to foster the exchange of ideas among States Parties on Article XI, a key provision of the Convention covering the promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful use of chemistry.

8. A table-top exercise, the first of its kind, was organised by the OPCW in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2010. The exercise was attended by 150 participants, including over 70 international representatives from 27 countries, 16 international and regional organisations, and relevant NGOs.

9. In 2010, the Secretariat continued to implement projects in the framework of the Contribution Agreement between the Secretariat and the European Commission (CFSP/2009/18/OPCW IV), aimed at further strengthening the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation measures of the Convention.

10. In 2010, the Secretariat continued to advance the preparations for the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with the production of pro forma IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2010, as a first trial run. The Director-General also approved the introduction of results-based management (RBM) principles in the OPCW.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

1.1 Three States Parties submitted their initial declarations pursuant to the Convention in 2010[1]. By 31 December 2010, 180 of the 188 States Parties had submitted initial declarations to the OPCW. Six States Parties (A State Party[2], Albania, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had between them declared as chemical weapons 71,194.804 metric tonnes of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,679,821 munitions and containers[3]. In connection with the chemical-industry verification regime, there were a total of 5,443 declared facilities in 80 States Parties at the end of the review period.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

1.2 In 2010, chemical weapons were destroyed in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. All three States Parties had been granted extensions by the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter "the Conference") beyond their original obligation to destroy all Category 1 chemical weapons[4] within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention. Extensions had also been granted by the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") to Italy for the destruction of old chemical weapons, and to China and Japan with regard to the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China.

Chemical weapons destruction

1.3 Eleven CWDFs were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons during the reporting period[5]: one in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, four in the Russian Federation, and six in the United States of America. This includes the Pochep CWDF in the Russian Federation, which began operations in 2010. Three additional CWDFs were under construction and new units for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons were being constructed at four operational CWDFs (see Annex 2). At one CWDF—the Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility in the United States of America—destruction operations were completed in 2010. The Secretariat confirmed that destruction operations had been duly completed, after which the final inspection report was signed and systematic verification activities at the facility ceased.

1.4 Maintaining a continuous presence of inspectors, the OPCW verified the destruction of 4,889.236 metric tonnes of chemical weapons in 2010.

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[1] Barbados, the Dominican Republic, and Niue.

[2] As the State Party in question has requested that its name be regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as "A State Party".

[3] Figures for quantities of chemical weapons declared and destroyed do not include chemical weapons declared by the seventh possessor State Party, Iraq.

[4] Category 1 comprises chemical weapons based on Schedule 1 chemicals (see footnote 14), including their munitions and containers; for Category 2 chemical weapons (chemical weapons based on other chemicals, counting precursors, and including their munitions and containers) and Category 3 chemical weapons (unfilled munitions and containers), the deadline for destruction is five years from entry into force of the Convention.

[5] Not counting old and abandoned chemical weapons.

1.5 Between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2010, the OPCW verified the destruction of 45,075.170 metric tonnes of chemical weapons[6]. The destroyed Category 1 chemical weapons amounted to 44,155.239 metric tonnes, consisting of 42,935.277 metric tonnes of unitary chemical weapons (toxic chemical-warfare agents, such as VX, sarin, sulfur mustard, and lewisite) and 1,219.962 metric tonnes of binary chemical weapons (chemicals that become toxic when mixed together). This is summarised in Annex 3.

1.6 There were four States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period—Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. The following paragraphs provide an overview of progress in the destruction of chemical weapons by each of the possessor States Parties.

1.7 Iraq: Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to chemical weapons stored in two bunkers. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on available information from the United Nations Special Commission, as it was not possible for Iraq to conduct a detailed on-site inventory due to the hazardous conditions within the bunkers. Consultations between Iraq and the OPCW in The Hague continued throughout 2010, to clarify details of the declaration and with a view to developing a general destruction plan. It was not possible to initiate inspection activities in 2010 and, by the end of the year, there was no detailed plan for Iraqi chemical weapons destruction. Deadlines for the destruction of chemical weapons in Iraq had yet to be established.

1.8 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: The Conference at its Fifteenth Session approved a request by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to extend the intermediate deadlines for destroying 20% and 45% of its Category 1 chemical weapons[7]. This State Party remained committed to the existing deadlines for 1% destruction by 1 November 2010 and for completion of destruction by 15 May 2011[8]. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya began destroying Category 1 chemical weapons in 2010, meeting its deadlines for 1% and 20% destruction and reaching 22%—or 5.527 metric tonnes—by 31 December 2010. By that date, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had also destroyed 40%—or 555.706 metric tonnes—of its declared Category 2 chemical weapons, including 4.4 metric tonnes of phosphorous trichloride[9].

1.9 Russian Federation: In 2010, the OPCW verified the destruction of 1,244.515 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons. At the end of the review period, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 19,565.016 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 49% of the declared stockpile. The Conference at its Eleventh Session established 29 April 2012 as the final extended destruction deadline for Category 1 chemical weapons in the Russian Federation[10].

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[6] In addition, all 416,313 items of Category 3 chemical weapons were verified as destroyed before the Convention's deadline of 29 April 2002.

[7] C-15/DEC.3, dated 30 November 2010.

[8] C-14/DEC.3, dated 2 December 2009.

[9] With regard to Category 2 chemical weapons in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the extended deadline set by the Conference is 31 December 2011 (C-11/DEC.15, dated 8 December 2006).

[10] C-11/DEC.18, dated 8 December 2006.

1.10 United States of America: In 2010, the OPCW verified the destruction of 3,660.569 metric tonnes of Category 1 chemical weapons. At the end of the review period, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 22,916.605 metric tonnes of chemical weapons, or 83% of the declared stockpile. The Conference at its Eleventh Session established 29 April 2012 as the final extended destruction deadline for Category 1 chemical weapons in the United States of America[11].

Chemical weapons storage facilities

1.11 Nineteen OPCW inspections were conducted at 13 chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) in three States Parties in 2010. At one CWSF—Aberdeen Proving Ground E3832 (Chemical Transfer Facility) in the United States of America—a final inspection was carried out to verify that the conditions had been met for systematic verification of the CWSF to be discontinued. At the end of the review period, 13 declared CWSFs in four States Parties still contained chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons production facilities

1.12 In 2010, the Secretariat certified conversion of the last two CWPFs declared by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which had been converted to produce pharmaceuticals. Ten CWPF inspections were carried out at nine facilities in three States Parties, including at six former CWPFs that had been certified as converted prior to 2010 but which remained subject to systematic verification[12]. By 31 December 2010, 43 of the 70 declared CWPFs had been destroyed, and 21 converted for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Of the remaining six (five in Iraq and one in the Russian Federation), two were due to be converted and four to be destroyed.

1.13 The Convention provides that all States Parties shall reduce residual production capacity at CWPFs to zero by 29 April 2007[13]. At the end of the reporting period, the required level had been reached in 10 of the 11 States Parties having declared CWPFs at the time of the entry into force of the Convention. The deadlines for destruction and conversion of CWPFs in Iraq had yet to be established.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

1.14 In 2010, the OPCW carried out nine inspections related to old chemical weapons (OCWs) in nine States Parties. Ten States Parties reported new discoveries to the OPCW during the review period.

1.15 As for abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs), the Secretariat conducted six inspections regarding chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, where recovery and excavation activities continued throughout 2010.

1.16 The first CWDF for chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China became operational in October 2010. It is a mobile destruction facility, which will be deployed, initially, in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, China. According to the 90-day reports submitted by both China and Japan, 9,229 chemical weapons were destroyed using the mobile destruction facility in 2010. Preparations were under way, at the end of the year, for the introduction of additional destruction facilities.

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[11] C-11/DEC.17, dated 8 December 2006.

[12] Consultations are ongoing under the auspices of the Council regarding the nature of continued verification measures upon completion of 10 years of systematic verification following conversion.

[13] See subparagraph 30(a) of Part V of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter "the Verification Annex").

1.17 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2010, 14 States Parties had declared OCWs, while three States Parties had reported ACWs on their territories. One State Party—Japan—had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party. At the end of the review period, the number of old and abandoned chemical weapons reported to the OPCW as not yet destroyed comprised approximately 19,000 OCWs produced before 1925, 21,000 OCWs produced between 1925 and 1946, and 47,000 ACWs.

Riot control agents

1.18 At the end of the review period, 130 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 4 provides information on such declarations received by 31 December 2010.

INDUSTRY VERIFICATION

1.19 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import/export, and in some cases processing and consumption, of chemicals that are listed in the three Schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals[14]—as well as other chemical production facilities (OCPFs) producing discrete organic chemicals—for purposes not prohibited by the Convention[15]. Table 1 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2010. Annexes 5, 6, and 7 contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 facilities and OCPFs.

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[14] Schedule 1 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, with no or only limited non-prohibited use; Schedule 2 contains known precursors and some toxic substances, which are not produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use; and Schedule 3 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, which may be produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use.

[15] For complete information on the verification regime and its definitions see the Convention.

TABLE 1: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection[16]	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities[17]	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection[16]
Schedule 1	**27**	**27**	**22**	**22**
Schedule 2	**467**	**170**	**38**	**24**
Schedule 3	**489**	**438**	**36**	**33**
OCPF	**4,460**	**4,275**	**80**	**79**
Total	**5,443**	**4,910**	**80**[18]	**79**[19]

1.20 As can be seen in Table 2 below, the Secretariat carried out 208 Article VI inspections in 2010. This comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the number of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (25%), 30 Schedule 3 plant sites (7%), and 125 OCPFs (3%).

TABLE 2: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year									
2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
75	85	132	150	162	180	200	200	208	208

1.21 The Council adopted a decision in 2007 (EC-51/DEC.1, dated 27 November 2007), requesting, inter alia, that all concerned States Parties ensure that their Article VI declarations are submitted on time, and that the Secretariat continue to inform States Parties of their reporting requirement. In 2010, 60% of States Parties submitted their required annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs) for 2009 on time, as compared with 65% in the preceding year.

1.22 The Secretariat continued to seek ways to optimise the use of its human and material resources in the conduct of inspections. One way of saving resources is to inspect more than one facility during a mission. In 2010, such sequential inspections took place during 40 inspection missions (see Table 3 below)—covering 80 individual inspections—with resultant savings in inspection costs. Further progress in this regard could be achieved if additional States Parties were to agree to the use of sequential inspections.

TABLE 3: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Sequential Inspections by Year							
2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40

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[16] Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

[17] Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and ADPAs.

[18] Number of States Parties having declared facilities under Article VI.

[19] Number of States Parties having declared facilities subject to inspection under Article VI.

Sampling and analysis

1.23 In 2010, the OPCW continued to apply on-site sampling-and-analysis inspections on a routine basis[20]. At the end of 2010, 38 such missions had been conducted in 20 of the 24 States Parties with declared Schedule 2 facilities that are subject to inspection.

Electronic declarations

1.24 Thirty States Parties used the option to submit their ADPAs for the year 2009 in electronic format. These electronic declarations covered approximately 88% of all the facilities declared in 2010 pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.

1.25 A total of 68 representatives from 58 States Parties were given training on the use of EDNA during regional workshops in Hungary and the United Republic of Tanzania, and at training sessions offered in the margins of the Fifteenth Session of the Conference. Further EDNA-related training will be made available to interested States Parties in 2011.

1.26 Twenty-six representatives from 18 States Parties attended the second user-group forum for EDNA in July 2010. The forum contributed to the maintenance of a closer link with the user community and provided an interactive platform for discussions on further improvements in this software.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

1.27 States Parties report to the OPCW any export or import of scheduled chemicals[21], including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given by both parties to a transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties.

1.28 In 2010, the Secretariat received 52 notifications relating to 36 transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving 15 States Parties. Of these 15, eight were listed as sending and 12 as receiving States Parties (five States Parties were listed as both sending and receiving States Parties).

1.29 ADPAs received in 2010 indicated that 50 States Parties had transferred an approximate total of 3,500 metric tonnes of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2009. One State Party reported the export, in 2009, of approximately 900 kg of Schedule 2 chemicals to a State not Party. The State Party concerned, which had previously reported a similar export in 2008 from the same company, notified the Secretariat of the remedial steps taken by its Government, including criminal prosecution of the company involved[22].

1.30 ADPAs regarding Schedule 3 chemicals indicated that 123 States Parties had transferred approximately 275,000 metric tonnes of such chemicals in 2009. Nine States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to two States not Party, with the chemical thionyl chloride accounting for 47% of the 2,431 metric tonnes of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2009.

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[20] See paragraph 28 of Part VII of the Verification Annex.

[21] Subject to certain minimum quantities.

[22] Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention.

FACILITATIONS

1.31 The Convention specifies a number of issues on which the OPCW is to decide after the entry into force of the Convention, and additional outstanding issues have been identified by the policy-making organs in subsequent years. Such issues are generally handled through informal consultations coordinated by a facilitator from one of the State Party delegations, and with the support of the Secretariat.

1.32 Several verification-related facilitations were pursued in 2010. In the Chemical Weapons Cluster, consultations continued in 2010 regarding the nature of continued verification measures upon completion of ten years of systematic verification following the conversion of a CWPF[23]. The Industry Cluster suspended consideration of the issue of enhancement of OCPF declarations, and began consultations on OCPF site-selection methodology and on captive use of Schedule 1 chemicals.

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

1.33 Forty-eight percent of the 398 inspections/rotations that the OPCW conducted at 49 sites in 40 States Parties in 2010 were chemical weapons-related. The remaining 52% concerned chemical–industry inspections under Article VI. In terms of inspector days[24], the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections or rotations at operating CWDFs. Seventy-five percent of the 18,512 inspector days in 2010 concerned inspections/rotations at CWDFs, which are typically of longer duration than other types of inspection. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2010 is provided in Table 4.

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[23] See paragraph 85 of Part V the Verification Annex.

TABLE 4: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2010

	Number of Inspections/Rotations	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days[24]
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	144	12	13,932
CWSF	19	13	635
CWPF	10	9	159
OCW	9	9	135
ACW	7	6	184
DHCW[25]	1	N/A	175
Subtotal	190	49	15,220
Article VI inspections (chemical industry)			
Schedule 1	11	11	190
Schedule 2	42	42	1,032
Schedule 3	30	30	467
OCPF	125	125	1,603
Subtotal	208	208	3,292
Total	**398**	**257**	**18,512**

Challenge inspections

1.34 As in previous years, no challenge inspections were requested in 2010. However, the Secretariat continued to maintain a high standard of readiness to conduct challenge inspections in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, as requested by the States Parties. During the year under review, Thailand offered to host a challenge inspection exercise scheduled for 2011.

Investigations of alleged use

1.35 As in previous years, the Secretariat received no requests from States Parties for an investigation of alleged use (IAU) during the year in review.

1.36 As mentioned in paragraph 5 above, the third OPCW field exercise on assistance and protection (ASSISTEX 3) was held in Tunisia in October 2010. Some 32 staff members were deployed to conduct an IAU, as part of the exercise scenario, and contribute to the OPCW assistance coordination and assessment team (ACAT). Additional staff from the Inspectorate Division participated as exercise control and directing staff. Moreover, an independent evaluation of ASSISTEX 3 was conducted by staff from the Inspectorate and Verification Divisions, as well as by external experts, acting in their personal capacities.

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[24] The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

[25] Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING

OPCW proficiency tests

1.37 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Twenty-Sixth, the holding of the Twenty-Seventh, and the start of the Twenty-Eighth OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 18 designated laboratories from 15 Member States, two of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2010.

1.38 During the ASSISTEX 3 exercise, the OPCW Laboratory practised the shipment of authentic samples to two designated laboratories.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

1.39 Table 5 reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last four years[26]. It should be noted that only the gas chromatography (retention index) (GC(RI)) and mass spectrometry (MS) data are currently used in on-site analysis.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OCAD

Status at the End of	2007	2008	2009	2010
IR[27]	671	687	698	698
GC(RI)	2,655	2,747	2,894	3,018
NMR[28]	298	298	298	298
MS	2,846	3,049	3,214	3,321

1.40 The evaluation of the first confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was completed in 2010. The exercise report concluded that the exercise successfully demonstrated a broader capability to analyse urine samples for metabolites of chemical-warfare agents than had previously been shown. A workshop was held during the year to discuss the findings. A second confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis will be conducted in 2011.

Inspector training

1.41 Thirty-two professionals in Group K from 22 States Parties joined the OPCW Inspectorate in 2010. Thirty-one of the new inspectors successfully completed the training course, with one inspector scheduled to complete initial training with Group L in early 2011. The training programme included lectures by chemical demilitarisation and industry verification experts; case studies and table-top exercises to ensure familiarity with on-site inspection procedures; and field training in the use of approved OPCW inspection equipment and procedures. The trainees were able to observe a wide range of OCWs and work on procedures for their identification and on usability criteria. In combination with the expertise of existing inspectors, the OPCW Laboratory trained five new analytical-chemist inspectors from Group K in OPCW sampling-and-analysis procedures and in chemical weapons analysis.

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[26] Unlike the OCAD tables included in annual reports before 2009, the numbers given in Table 5 represent the number of distinct chemicals rather than the number of items of data in the database.

[27] Infrared.

[28] Nuclear-magnetic resonance.

1.42 Field training was designed to familiarise the new inspectors with personal protection, detection, decontamination, and safe working procedures in toxic environments, and involved training with live chemical-warfare agents. One of the core elements of the training of new inspectors was a mock inspection at two declared facilities, with the support of the States Parties involved.

1.43 The initial inspector training for Group K was supported by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Serbia, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

1.44 During the year, ongoing training for existing inspectors delivered more than 5000 training days to 150 inspectors, in addition to the new training programme for Group L. Ongoing training was provided to all speciality groups, involving the delivery of more than 80 training courses throughout the year.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE, AND PROTECTION, AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.1 The international-cooperation programmes implemented by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article XI of the Convention, which relate to the economic and technological development of States Parties. The programmes aim at building skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry, with the focus on integrated chemicals management, chemical knowledge promotion and exchange, industry outreach, and enhancing analytical capabilities in Member States whose economies are developing or in transition.

Article XI workshop

2.2 A workshop on Article XI of the Convention was held on 24 and 25 November 2010 at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. The workshop was organised to facilitate the exchange of ideas among States Parties and relevant stakeholders from States Parties, including chemical-industry associations, NGOs, and regional and international institutions, which could assist, as appropriate, the policy-making organs of the OPCW to explore, identify, and develop concrete measures on the full implementation of Article XI. The workshop was attended by 140 participants from 64 Member States from various geographical regions, including eight resource persons from seven Member States. Voluntary contributions from Algeria and the Netherlands were also utilised to support the workshop.

Associate Programme

2.3 During the ten-week Associate Programme in 2010, 27 technically qualified individuals from 27 Member States were provided training in various aspects relating to the Convention, as well as in modern chemical-industry practices and chemical safety. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and companies from several industrialised Member States, including Belgium, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, and Spain assisted in organising various components of the programme. A voluntary financial contribution was received from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Japan contributed in kind towards the programme.

Conference-Support Programme

2.4 In 2010, 23 events in 23 different Member States were supported, with a view to facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful use of chemistry. The events covered a variety of subjects, ranging from environmental chemistry, nanoscience for solar energy conversion, chemistry for sustainable development, electrochemistry, creating green solutions, marine natural products, chemical and biological medical treatment, pesticide chemistry, and biocatalysis and biotransformation to research in chemistry education, risk assessment, and the contribution of African women scientists.

Analytical-skills-development courses

2.5 In 2010, five international courses were organised to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. A total of 46 qualified analytical chemists from 33 Member States were trained through these courses. Three courses were arranged with the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN) in Helsinki, Finland. A course supported by South Africa and Finland was designed for African Member States (14 participants) and held at the Protechnik Laboratories in Pretoria, South Africa. In addition, supported by a voluntary contribution from Spain, a basic course on the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention for Spanish-speaking professionals from laboratories in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) region was held at the Laboratorio de Verificación del Instituto Tecnológico La Marañosa (LAVEMA), in Madrid, Spain. The course accommodated 12 participants from 10 States Parties. Furthermore, two training courses at the national level on sample preparation for trace analysis of compounds related to the Convention and the reporting of the results using MS were organised in Malaysia by the Department of Chemistry of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, with active support from the National Authority of Malaysia, and by the Ministry of Health in Peru at the Environmental Control Laboratory (DIGESA). Each training course accommodated 10 local analytical chemists.

Chemical-safety management

2.6 The chemical-safety management/chemical-industry outreach initiative, launched in 2009, continued in 2010 with the organisation of a two-day seminar at the OPCW Headquarters. The seminar was supported by the European Union Council Decision 2009/569/CFSP of 27 July 2009 on support for OPCW activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and was attended by 33 participants from 20 Member States. The seminar provided an opportunity for review and discussion on the theoretical foundations underpinning safety management and safety-management practices, and promoted a culture of chemical safety.

Internship-Support Programme

2.7 The programme supported 15 internships in 2010. Two were supported through a voluntary contribution from the Government of China, and one through a voluntary contribution from the Government of the Netherlands.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

2.8 Twenty-seven new projects (including 24 jointly funded by the International Foundation for Science and three directly managed by the OPCW) from 23 Member States were supported in 2010.

Laboratory-Assistance Programme

2.9 Under this programme, technical assistance was extended to two laboratories in Jordan. In Kenya, the OPCW supported five out of a total of 16 participants from seven different African States Parties, at a course on the running and interpretation of gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) spectra. In the Congo, six laboratories were visited and in Uruguay, the OPCW facilitated a visit by an expert from Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, to the Universidad de la República (UDELAR), in Pando, Canelones, to conduct a series of seminars in sample-preparation techniques.

Equipment-Exchange Programme

2.10 Under this programme, which supports the voluntary transfer of laboratory equipment, a training programme was organised at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa on the use and maintenance of the instruments donated by the Secretariat. GC-MS equipment was donated to the Laboratory of the Government Chemist at the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation in Kenya, the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Maiduguri in Nigeria, and the Chemistry Department of the aforementioned Rhodes University.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

2.11 The assistance-and-protection activities performed by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article X of the Convention, which gives States Parties the right to request assistance and protection in case of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. It also acknowledges the right of States Parties to receive expert advice on the development and improvement of protective capacities against chemical weapons.

Advice to States Parties on protection programmes against chemical weapons

2.12 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to conduct long-term national capacity-building projects on development and improvement of protection against chemical weapons for personnel who are involved in emergency response. In the context of these projects, basic courses were held in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Viet Nam, and Yemen. A practical exercise on emergency response was organised in Sri Lanka. At the request of Mexico, three serial events, including training courses and table-top and field exercises, were provided in the framework of the assistance-and protection project in preparation for the Pan-American Games in 2011. In response to· a request for expert advice, the Secretariat conducted an initial technical-assessment visit to Seychelles in order to identify how best to implement the programme for the development and improvement of a protective capacity against chemical weapons.

2.13 Capacity-building workshops and training courses on emergency response in case of use of chemical weapons were organised in several regions or subregions with a view to facilitating regional coordination. In February, the Secretariat (together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) organised the annual seminar for the States Parties of South Eastern Europe, held in Croatia. In May, the Secretariat organised, in collaboration with the host countries, regional assistance and protection courses in Brazil for the States Parties of the GRULAC region and in the Republic of Korea for the Asian States Parties. In November, the Secretariat (with financial support provided in the framework of the European Union Council Decision 2009) organised a regional workshop in Chile on

Article X and issues of regional cooperation in the areas of assistance and emergency response for GRULAC States Parties

2.14 The Secretariat organised international courses, workshops, and meetings on assistance and protection for first responders in collaboration with the governments of China, the Czech Republic, Finland, Serbia, Slovakia, and Switzerland. The Secretariat, together with the National Authority of Sweden, also organised a protection-network meeting in Sweden.

Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism

2.15 The Secretariat has continued formal communication with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the Euro Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological Weapons Convention, as well as other agencies potentially involved in an emergency response, in order to cope with mandated assistance tasks in a cost-effective and coordinated manner. A technical visit was undertaken in Germany to evaluate and discuss the offer of assistance from this State Party under paragraph 7 of Article X of the Convention. Bilateral consultation meetings were held with Peruvian and Ukrainian authorities in order to finalise bilateral agreements concerning the procurement of assistance in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article X.

2.16 The facilitator on Article X issues called for informal consultations to provide information and discuss the following matters: guidance and advice in respect of States Parties' submissions on their national programmes related to protection against chemical weapons; the annual calendar of events conducted by the Secretariat; a report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X of the Convention as at 31 December 2009 (EC-59/DG.12, dated 9 February 2010 and Corr.1, dated 14 April 2010); and the status of preparation of the ASSISTEX 3 exercise, held in Tunisia from 11 to 15 October (S/886/2010, dated 26 November 2010).

2.17 In-house training sessions were conducted with the support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the members of the Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team of the Secretariat.

2.18 As mentioned above, the Secretariat, with the cooperation of the Government of Tunisia, organised ASSISTEX 3, the aim of which was to practise and assess the procedures that the Secretariat has in place to respond to a request for assistance. Most of the OPCW field procedures and capabilities were tested, and invaluable lessons were learned. Assistance teams with equipment from 11 Member States (245 individuals), four subregional teams with 43 participants from 24 other Member States, and five representatives from UNOCHA participated in the exercise. After the exercise, the evaluation team presented its conclusions. These conclusions will be used to tailor OPCW training, equipment, and procedures in order to ensure the continuing preparedness of the Secretariat to perform an IAU.

2.19 In preparation for ASSISTEX 3, and as part of the ongoing efforts to ensure readiness to perform IAUs, inspectors attended several IAU training courses in 2010. This included training in Austria and Belgium, organised by UNOCHA and related to the running of an on-site operations coordination centre (OSOCC), and toxic chemical training in Serbia. For the first time, the toxic chemical training was delivered using a series of IAU simulations incorporating command-and-control operations, decontamination, reconnaissance, non-destruction evaluation, sampling and analysis, medical investigation, interviews, and the collection of witness statements.

Obligations of States Parties under paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention

2.20 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 141 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X (see Annex 9).

2.21 As at 31 December 2010, 77 Member States had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (see Annex 10).

2.22 At the end of the period under review, in accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 44 States Parties had made contributions to the voluntary fund for assistance. As at 31 December 2010, the fund amounted to EUR 1,403,257 (see Annex 11).

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

2.23 During the period under review, the Secretariat's implementation-support programmes continued to focus on assisting States Parties in meeting their obligations under Article VII of the Convention and on broadening the capabilities of States Parties to effectively implement the Convention.

2.24 The Secretariat has specifically sought to assist in areas such as:

(a) establishing National Authorities;

(b) enacting legislation to implement the Convention;

(c) identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities; and

(d) submitting declarations.

2.25 The Secretariat has also responded to the identified needs of States Parties by providing training and workshops in the areas of customs and the implementation of the requirements of the transfers regime, licensing, and the training of National Authority personnel as national inspection escorts.

Technical assistance

2.26 Twelve Member States received bilateral technical-assistance visits (TAVs) in the above-mentioned areas. A bilateral visit to the Pan-African Parliament Headquarters in Midrand, South Africa, and another to the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopa, also took place. Another TAV, to be held in Armenia, had to be postponed to 2011 due to scheduling difficulties.

Regional meetings

2.27 Four regional meetings for National Authorities took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina (May), Bolivia (June), Namibia (September) and Kuwait (November) to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention. These meetings offered National Authorities the opportunity to exchange views and best practices on their own efforts towards national implementation and to draw on the expertise available from the Secretariat on specific issues such as the transfers regime under the Convention.

Specialised workshops and training courses

2.28 Twelve regional and subregional workshops / training courses for National Authority officials, customs officials, and other stakeholders of National Authorities were held in 2010. The focus of these meetings was on national implementation of the Convention, technical aspects of the transfers regime, and the EDNA. They were conducted in the following States Parties: Brazil (October), the Czech Republic (April), Fiji (twice) (June/July), Hungary (October), Kazakhstan (August), Malaysia (September), Qatar (twice) (December), Spain (July), Uganda (April), and the United Republic of Tanzania (December).

2.29 Three training courses for National Authority personnel, two basic courses in France (April) and in Ethiopia (November) and one advanced course in Singapore (June), were offered by the Secretariat as part of its programme for improving the competence of National Authority personnel to effectively implement the Convention.

2.30 In addition to the specialised workshops and training courses, the Secretariat also attended the annual meeting of the Green Customs Initiative (GCI), as well as a special meeting of the partners of the GCI, with a view to furthering cooperation within this framework and with the World Customs Organization, and in order to plan the engagement of the OPCW with the GCI in the area of the development of e-learning tools. The Secretariat also continued its efforts to respond to the expressed needs of States Parties for additional training for inspection escorts by conducting a national course in Portugal in May 2010, at the request of the Portuguese National Authority.

2.31 The Secretariat also continued its efforts to engage with regional organisations to emphasise the importance of the Convention and the necessity of enacting national implementing legislation. In this regard, experts from the Secretariat visited the West African Economic and Monetary Union in March and conducted a seminar in South Africa in October 2010 on the implementation of the Convention in Africa for African National Authorities and Members of the Pan-African Parliament. Members of the Secretariat also attended the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Thailand in March, and in Switzerland in October.

Twelfth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

2.32 In 2010, the key focus of the annual meeting, held from 26 to 28 November, was the impact of the programmes and projects conducted by the Secretariat in support of the efforts of National Authorities to effectively implement the Convention. The meeting, which attracted 185 participants from 122 States Parties, addressed engagement and the sharing of experiences and best practices among States Parties and with the Secretariat.

THE PROGRAMME TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION WITH AFRICA ON THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

2.33 In 2008, the Director-General was requested by the Council at its Fifty-Second Session to implement the Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Africa Programme") (EC-50/DG.17, dated 26 September 2007). In 2010, the Africa Programme continued to be a central feature of the efforts of the Secretariat. The following paragraphs summarise the activities undertaken in 2010 under the Africa Programme.

2.34 The Secretariat continued engagement with African Member States to accelerate and strengthen efforts under the Africa Programme in order to meet the needs and requests of the African Member States. All the activities of the existing projects were carried out with a focus on Africa, with some programmes designed specifically for the African Member States.

2.35 In collaboration with the National Authority of Tunisia, the Secretariat organised a national emergency chemical response training course in Tunisia in February. The course was funded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2.36 In collaboration with the National Authority of Ethiopia and sponsored by the European Union Council Decision 2009, the Secretariat organised a regional workshop on assistance and protection against chemical weapons for the States Parties in Africa, which was held from 17 to 19 March in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

2.37 In May, a subregional capacity-building training course in the Czech Republic for the States Parties of East Africa was funded by contributions from the Czech Republic. In June, a subregional capacity-building training course in Senegal for the States Parties of West Africa was funded by financial contributions from Norway, with expert/financial support from Switzerland. An annual regional training course on assistance and protection for African Member States was held in collaboration with the Government of South Africa. In September, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the National Authority of Morocco) organised a subregional delivery of assistance course in Morocco for the States Parties of the North African subregion. The course was funded by contributions from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2.38 The Secretariat organised a number of activities with a view to providing technical assistance, for instance by conducting subregional/regional meetings, specialised workshops, and training courses. These included activities in Botswana, the Central African Republic, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

2.39 The end of 2010 also saw the finalisation of the first three-year period of implementation of the Africa Programme and, as required, a review of the programme was carried out by the Secretariat and submitted to the Council and the Conference respectively (EC-62/DG.15, dated 30 September 2010 and C-15/DG.12, dated 10 November 2010). The programme was found to have made a significant contribution to the improvement of efforts to implement the Convention by African States Parties; as a consequence, the Director-General approved the extension of the programme for a further three years.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Fifteenth Regular Session

3.1 Among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Fifteenth Session, which was held from 29 November to 3 December 2010, were the following:

(a) a request by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the extension of the intermediate deadlines for destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-15/DEC.3);

(b) a proposal for a multi-year payment plan to regularise the payment of outstanding annual contributions (C-15/DEC.4, dated 1 December 2010);

(c) an amendment to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the OPCW (C-15/DEC.5, dated 1 December 2010);

(d) an updated list of approved inspection equipment with operational requirements and technical specifications (C-I/DEC.71*, dated 30 November 2010); and

(e) the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2011 (C-15/DEC.6, dated 2 December 2010).

3.2 The Conference at this same session considered and noted several Notes by the Director-General related to the implementation of Article VII obligations (C-15/DG.9, C-15/DG.10, and C-15/DG.11, all dated 27 October 2010).

3.3 Also at its Fifteenth Session, the Conference requested the Council to continue its deliberations with a view to developing further measures for emergency assistance to Member States, including with regard to the victims of chemical weapons, as provided for in Article X of the Convention, taking into account all proposals from the States Parties relevant to this issue brought forward to the Conference at this session and/or to the Council, and to report back to the Conference at its Sixteenth Session, along with any appropriate recommendations (paragraph 9.17 of C-15/5, dated 3 December 2010).

3.4 The Conference requested the Council to consider, through the ongoing facilitation process, the outcome of the workshop on Article XI held in November in order to develop concrete measures and recommendations within an agreed framework to ensure the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of Article XI, as decided in C-14/DEC.11, dated 4 December 2009 (paragraph 17.2 of C-15/5).

3.5 The Conference noted with concern that the final extended destruction deadline of 29 April 2012 may not be fully met. While noting that significant progress has been made, the Conference also noted that over 37.17% of chemical weapons stockpiles remained to be destroyed as of 31 October 2010. In this regard, the Conference urged all possessor States Parties to take every necessary measure with a view to ensuring their compliance with the final extended destruction deadline. The Conference stressed in this regard that no action should be undertaken that would undermine the Convention or that would raise questions about the commitment of States Parties, or lead to the rewriting of or reinterpreting of the Convention's provisions (paragraphs 9.7 and 9.8 of C-15/5).

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3.6 During the reporting period, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.

3.7 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General of the Secretariat, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit from 6 to 9 September 2010 to the Pochep CWDF in the Russian Federation, to consider the progress and efforts made towards achieving complete destruction (EC-62/3, dated 29 September 2010).

3.8 The Council also:

(a) reviewed progress in and adopted decisions on the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs and;

(b) monitored the progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and submitted several Notes on the matter to the Conference;

(c) took decisions on matters related to the chemical industry;

(d) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention; and

(e) approved modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

3.9 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter "the Confidentiality Commission") held its Twelfth Meeting from 19 to 21 May and, inter alia, further reviewed its operating procedures.

3.10 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Twenty-Eighth Session in May/June, and its Twenty-Ninth in September. At these sessions, it made recommendations in a number of areas, including the revision of interim Staff Rules 9.4.02 and 5.1.01(c) (EC-62/DEC.5, dated 6 October 2010), and the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2011 (C-15/DEC.6).

3.11 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held one session, its fifteenth, in April 2010, during which it discussed the question of applications of nanomaterials and nanotechnology in drug delivery. In the assessment of the SAB, given the current status of development in these areas, delivery of agents with nanocarriers by intravenous or oral route would have only a limited application for offensive chemical weapons purposes. However, the SAB considered that there may be applications of nanocarriers for improved drug delivery of medical countermeasures to chemical-warfare agents. Considering the fast pace of development in nanotechnology, the SAB was of the opinion that it should keep under scrutiny the development of nanocarriers. The SAB further addressed the question of riot control agents and incapacitating chemical agents. The temporary working group on sampling and analysis held its fifth meeting in November. During this meeting, the experts of the temporary working group continued to address questions of analysis of toxins, sample preparation for aqueous solutions of degradation products, trace analysis in investigations of alleged use, and applications of molecularly imprinted polymers. The report of the temporary working group will be considered by the SAB during its Sixteenth Session.

3.12 The Conference at its Fifteenth Session considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities in the period from November 2009 to September 2010 (EC-62/HCC/1 C-15/HCC/1, dated 30 September 2010).

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSALITY

4.1 In accordance with the provisions of the action plan adopted by the Council in 2003[29] and the subsequent decisions adopted by the Conference in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2009, as well as the recommendations contained in the final report of the Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Second Review Conference"),[30] the Secretariat continued to carry out activities aimed at promoting universal adherence to the Convention.

4.2 As at the end of 2010, there were 188 States Party. There remained seven States not Party: two Signatory States[31], and five non-Signatory States[32].

4.3 Universality featured prominently in the programme of a seminar entitled "The OPCW's Contribution to the International Security Dimension: Achievements and Challenges", which the Secretariat organised in Berlin, Germany, in early June 2010, with the financial support of the European Union and in cooperation with the Government of Germany. The event brought together over 120 participants from Member States, international and regional organisations, NGOs, the chemical industry, and the United Nations. Representatives from three States not Party (Egypt, Israel, and Myanmar) also participated in the seminar, which aimed to ensure continuing worldwide political support for the Convention, its universality, and its effective implementation.

4.4 The Director-General, in the margins of the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, met representatives of Egypt, Israel, Myanmar, Somalia, and the Syrian Arab Republic. He also received at the OPCW Headquarters the Ambassador of Angola to the Benelux countries. A number of communications were addressed to senior officials of States not Party, inviting them to nominate participants in OPCW events and encouraging their respective governments to join the Convention.

4.5 Representatives of Angola, Egypt, Israel, and Myanmar were sponsored to attend various OPCW events.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

4.6 During the period under review, the Director-General paid 16 visits to States Parties[33], where he met with senior officials and delivered statements at national and international colloquiums, meetings, and conferences dealing with issues related to the Convention. The Deputy Director-General visited five States Parties[34]. Additionally, the Director-General hosted 148 visits to the OPCW Headquarters by 75 States Parties and two States not Party. The Deputy Director-General received representatives of two States Parties.

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[29] EC-M-23/Dec.3, dated 24 October 2003.

[30] C-10/DEC.11, dated 10 November 2005; C-11/DEC.8, dated 7 December 2006; C-12/DEC.11, dated 9 November 2007, C-14/DEC.7, dated 2 December 2009, and RC-2/4, dated 18 April 2008, respectively.

[31] Israel and Myanmar.

[32] Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Somalia, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

[33] Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Namibia, Poland, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, and the United States of America (2).

4.7 Cooperation with States Parties and their involvement in the effective implementation of the Convention were enhanced through a number of activities. In particular, the Secretariat organised, in October, the tenth induction workshop for new diplomatic personnel involved in the work of the OPCW. The workshop was attended by 60 delegates of States Parties and by two representatives from States not Party.

4.8 The Secretariat also continued its activities aimed at strengthening the partnership and cooperation with the United Nations in the context of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the OPCW[35]. In this context, the Director-General met with the United Nations Secretary-General, H.E. Mr Ban Ki-moon, and his High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Mr Sergio Duarte, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, where he also delivered his annual address to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session. Following this, the Deputy Director-General also addressed the plenary of the General Assembly on behalf of the Director-General. Subsequently, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention[36] and a resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the OPCW[37]. The OPCW Director-General also addressed a high-level meeting at the United Nations in New York in September 2010 that was convened by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, entitled "Revitalising the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations". The meeting brought together ministerial- and higher-level representatives of United Nations Member States with senior officials of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the OPCW.

4.9 In the context of the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the Secretariat continued to contribute to relevant United Nations regional events held during the year. On the occasion of his above-mentioned visit to the United Nations, the Director-General also met with H.E. Mr Claude Heller, Chairman of the 1540 Committee of the United Nations Security Council.

4.10 Additionally, the Secretariat liaised with the United Nations Office in Geneva to organise a two-day visit to the OPCW Headquarters in September, within the framework of the 2010 United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme. Cooperation with regional organisations was also sustained, particularly with the African Union, the European Union, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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[34] Croatia, Ethiopia, Qatar, Sweden and Tunisia.

[35] A/RES/55/283, dated 7 September 2001.

[36] A/RES/65/57, dated 8 December 2010.

[37] A/RES/65/236, dated 22 December 2010.

4.11 As part of the cooperation with research institutions and centres of excellence, two representatives from the Secretariat paid an official visit to Accra, Ghana, where they addressed participants at a course on small arms and light weapons organised by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

4.12 In the course of 2010, the OPCW website continued to undergo significant development. New graphic templates were designed and implemented to give the website a cleaner, more professional look, and website architecture was modified to simplify navigation. The Content Management System software was upgraded to a newer version to improve website performance, back-end maintenance and security. For the first time ever, audiovisual and photographic content was produced and posted onto the website in real time for the ASSISTEX 3 exercise, in cooperation with a team from the national fire service (Vigili del Fuoco) of Italy.

4.13 Building on the ASSISTEX 3 experience, the Secretariat purchased a full set of audiovisual equipment (high-definition camera, lights, editing suite, software, and accessories) and began work to convert a storage space in the Secretariat into a recording studio, to begin in-house production of video films, interviews, and podcasts in early 2011.

4.14 At the request of the Director-General, the Secretariat launched new initiatives in public diplomacy and social media. Analytical papers were prepared on each subject to provide a framework for discussion and agreement in taking the initiatives forward. A Public Diplomacy Task Force was established to formulate a strategy and action plan in this sphere for the period from 2011 through 2012, together with a Website Governance Group to encourage and support innovation in communication and e-learning.

4.15 Articles on chemical weapons destruction activities, national-level meetings and exercises, the appointment of the new Director-General, and other OPCW-related issues were regularly published in specialised media and websites. In partnership with the T.M.C. Asser Instituut, The Hague, the Netherlands, the Secretariat co-developed and launched the first summer programme for graduate students and young professionals on "Weapons of Mass Destruction Demilitarisation and Non-proliferation", which will become a regular annual event. The OPCW again participated in the "Open Day" for the general public and received by far the highest rating among the seven participating international organisations in an audience survey conducted by the municipality of The Hague. Thirty-nine groups comprising more than 1,100 diplomats, students, and members of the public visited the Secretariat and received presentations by staff members of the Secretariat.

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

4.16 In the reporting period, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was chaired by H.E. Mr Jorge Lomónaco Tonda, Ambassador of Mexico, followed by H.E. Mr Jean-François Blarel, Ambassador of France. The Committee is comprised of two representatives of each of the regional groups[38], a representative of the host country[39], and the Director-General. In 2010, the Committee held one meeting on 15 November 2010 to discuss, inter alia, issues related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, the privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations and OPCW staff members. The Committee reported on the progress made in its work to the Conference at its Fifteenth Session (EC-62/HCC/1 C-15/HCC/1).

EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL DECISION 2009

4.17 During the period under review, the European Union Council Decision 2009 in support of OPCW activities supported concrete projects aimed at further strengthening the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation measures of the Convention. The projects covered a wide range of OPCW activities, including promoting universality and national implementation of the Convention, enhancing the capacities of States Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, a seminar on the OPCW's contribution to international security dimensions and challenges, a table-top exercise on the preparedness of States Parties to prevent and respond to attacks involving chemicals, and activities promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of chemistry.

4.18 In the framework of the European Union Council Decision 2009, specific support was also provided for the Africa Programme, a project that incorporates activities focusing on the specific needs of the African continent in the implementation of the Convention (see paragraphs 2.33 to 2.39 above).

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[38] Algeria and South Africa for the African Group; the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan for the Asian Group; Croatia and the Russian Federation for the Eastern European Group; Costa Rica and Mexico for the GRULAC; and Switzerland and Belgium for the Western European and other States Group (WEOG).

[39] H.E. Mr Pieter de Savornin Lohman.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

5.1 The Administration Division supported the operational needs of the Organisation by providing services in the areas of budget, finance, human resources, information and communication technology, logistics, procurement, and training. It was also responsible for managing the physical infrastructure of the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague and the OPCW Laboratory in Rijswijk.

5.2 The main activities in 2010 included:

(a) formulating, monitoring, and implementing the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2010 of EUR 74.5 million (C-14/DEC.8, dated 2 December 2009), and providing Member States with timely support and information in order to assist them in reaching a positive decision on the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2011 (C-15/DEC.6);

(b) advancing the transition from the United Nations System Accounting Standards to IPSAS with the production of pro forma IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2010, as a first trial run. In reviewing the pro forma statements, the External Auditor reported that "[t]he pro forma statements of the OPCW fulfil the structural requirements of IPSAS since the statements contain the necessary components," and "[t]he current structure of the financial statements and the accounting policies are compliant with IPSAS";

(c) securing approval by the Conference at its Fifteenth Session of proposed amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the OPCW in the context of the legal adoption and implementation of IPSAS, enabling the Secretariat to produce the above-mentioned IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements for the financial reporting period beginning 1 January 2011. The financial situation of the OPCW as of 31 December 2010 is provided in Annex 12;

(d) implementing a centralised asset-management system that is IPSAS-compliant, and configuring the financial-management system of the Organisation to accommodate IPSAS requirements;

(e) continuing the implementation of the tenure policy;

(f) strengthening administrative processes with respect to recruitment and staff administration, and streamlining internal procedures through increased use of IT[40]-based solutions;

(g) modernising the security-critical network (SCN) with the replacement and upgrade of all servers and the implementation of a new security audit tool;

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[40] IT = information technology.

(h) enhancing software for the Verification Information System (VIS) and implementation of an IT-based planning and scheduling tool to assign inspectors to missions. Other information systems released in 2010 included a new library-management system, a secured data-export tool on the SCN and the introduction of encrypted USB[41] keys for inspection missions;

(i) procuring goods and services with a value of almost EUR 10.5 million, which were sourced from 18 countries; 69% of the purchases were made in the Netherlands. Seventy-five orders (including multiple-year contracts) were at a value of EUR 25,000.00 or higher, with a total value of EUR 8.4 million; and

(j) introducing RBM principles in the OPCW, an initiative approved by the Director-General. An outline of principles and proposed next steps include RBM training for senior and programme managers and other key staff members in 2011. The training will be designed to help programme managers refine their key performance indicators and focus on achieving programme results.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

5.3 In 2010, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) issued a total of eight final reports. Internal audit reports included IPSAS project management and short-term appointments. Part of the audit of short-term appointments included spot checks on personnel and recruitment files. An audit of asset management and inventory control in the OPCW was initiated.

5.4 Confidentiality audit reports covered a review of the activities of the Declarations Branch in implementing the confidentiality regime, and an audit of the status of implementation of the VIS. Furthermore, an audit of the implementation and monitoring of the confidentiality regime in the Secretariat was initiated. The Director-General also requested a preliminary inquiry into a complaint against a staff member.

5.5 Evaluation reports were issued on the implementation of Article XI of the Convention, the programmes and activities of the Government Relations and Political Affairs Branch, and the Inspectorate Management Branch Training Cell. An evaluation of the Operations, Infrastructure and Support Section of the Information Services Branch was initiated.

5.6 The role of the OIO as adviser to management remained important. The cumulative rate of implementation of OIO recommendations for 2010 was 87.5% at the end of the reporting period, compared to 92.1% at the end of 2009.

5.7 On 24 November 2010, the Dutch Accreditation Council, the *Raad voor Accreditatie* (RvA), performed a surveillance assessment of the Secretariat's Quality Management System. The RvA reported six minor non-conformities that did not meet accreditation standards. The Secretariat will notify the RvA in February 2011 of the corrective actions taken.

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[41] USB = universal serial bus.

5.8 In response to a recommendation made by the RvA during its surveillance visit on 3 November 2009, the Secretariat has taken steps to ensure the independence of the Quality Assurance Manager. The Internal Auditor, the Senior Evaluation Officer, and the Confidentiality Auditor have, since then, reviewed the respective processes and have signed the accreditation certificates.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

5.9 Throughout the reporting period, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, and other units of the Secretariat. It also represented the OPCW in two cases before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal.

5.10 The Secretariat continued to provide tailor-made assistance on national implementation of the Convention to the requesting States Parties, pursuant to subparagraph 38(e) of Article VIII of the Convention, as well as to the decision on national implementation measures of Article VII obligations adopted by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session (C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009).

5.11 Throughout the reporting period, the Secretariat contributed to 21 training courses, awareness workshops, TAVs, and other activities related to national implementation. Moreover, it provided, upon request, 20 comments on draft implementing legislation and 10 comments or guidance on measures at the regulatory level. Such requests for legal assistance were received from 24 States Parties from the following regions: fourteen from Africa; three from Asia; three from Eastern Europe; three from the GRULAC; and one from the WEOG.

5.12 The Secretariat delivered 19 presentations to university students and the general public, raising awareness regarding the Convention.

5.13 The Secretariat registered 10 international agreements and legal instruments during the year under review and one amendment to an international agreement already in force. Annex 13 presents a list of them.

5.14 The LAO continued to negotiate bilateral privileges and immunities agreements with States Parties under paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention on behalf of the Secretariat. In 2010, the Council considered and concluded three such agreements between the OPCW and States Parties, raising to 38 the total number of agreements concluded by the OPCW.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

5.15 During 2010, emphasis was placed on the building of a new Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) management team and the development of mature security-risk management, corporate governance, and management-planning processes to complement the existing robust confidentiality and security regimes at the OPCW. Focus was also placed on the consolidation of routine support to OPCW operations and administration, including the safety and security of staff at the OPCW Headquarters and at the Rijswijk facility.

5.16 New initiatives included the development of improved travel-security risk advice; the implementation of more formal IT Security Risk Assessment methodologies; the introduction of a uniform-upgrade programme for the OPCW guard force; the procurement of new IT-system monitoring and forensics tools; and the cross-training of the OCS management team across all areas of its mandate.

5.17 The OCS maintained efforts towards promoting security awareness within the organisation by holding 51 training courses in the areas of confidentiality and physical security. The OCS hosted and provided support to the work of the Security Audit and Assessment Team, formerly known as the Security Audit Team 5 (SAT-V), during four visits to the OPCW Headquarters, to facilitate its ongoing assessment of the security-related aspects of the SCN. The OCS also hosted and provided secretarial support to the Twelfth Meeting of the Confidentiality Commission, held in May.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

5.18 There were no significant adverse health-and-safety events in the Secretariat in 2010. Regarding mission activity, there were no delays in mission health-and-safety preparedness, no significant lost-time accidents or incidents, and no incidents involving exposure to chemical weapons. At the OPCW Headquarters, there were also no significant work-related accidents or incidents. The average sick-leave rate was 4.5 days per person, approximately half that of comparable organisations. The annual workplace inspection showed improved compliance with OPCW health-and-safety standards, with primarily minor issues to be further addressed. Major projects undertaken included the development phase for accreditation as an occupational health-and-safety service, ongoing development of electronic occupational health records, and the introduction of an improved safety-planning process. A significant amount of development work was also undertaken in support of the Inspectorate Division, particularly regarding equipment issues and the effective employment of medical staff.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

5.19 The Secretariat continued to support the Council's Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism. The OEWG on Terrorism remains the main body giving shape to the counter-terrorism policies of the Organisation and advising on the position and activities of the Secretariat in this field.

5.20 In 2010, three meetings were conducted under the auspices of the OEWG on Terrorism, including the joint facilitations for Articles VII and X. These meetings served to improve the coordination of the contribution of the OPCW in the context of global counter-terrorism efforts.

5.21 In 2010, a Note by the Director-General entitled "Status of the OPCW's Contribution to Global Anti-Terrorism Efforts" (EC-59/DG.11, dated 8 February 2010) was submitted to the Council at its Fifty-Ninth Session. The Note included information on relevant decisions by the policy-making organs of the OPCW and on activities of the OEWG on Terrorism. It also gave details of relevant activities undertaken by the Secretariat, including those in collaboration with States Parties and with relevant international organisations. As requested by delegations, the Secretariat will issue a similar Note annually.

5.22 The Secretariat remained active in its contacts with relevant United Nations bodies in the area of counter-terrorism. The Secretariat participated in the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (UN CTITF), which oversees the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The OPCW is co-chairing the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD[42] Terrorist Attacks.

5.23 In cooperation with the UN CTITF, the Secretariat started developing the concept of a workshop on the international response to and mitigation of terrorist use of chemical, biological, and toxin weapons or materials. The workshop, which was to be held in 2011, aimed at defining major threats facing the international community from the potential terrorist use of chemical and biological weapons and materials, and the ways and means of mitigating such threats.

5.24 Following concerns expressed at the Second Review Conference (paragraph 9.94 of RC-2/4), the Secretariat continued to encourage States Parties to exchange experiences and discuss issues related to enhancing the security of chemical facilities. One concrete activity in this sphere was a table-top exercise, organised by the Government of Poland and the Secretariat, which took place on 22 and 23 November 2010 in Warsaw, Poland. Such events are designed to create a better understanding of the need for preparedness to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals and of the growing risks associated with terrorism. Financial support for the exercise was provided under the European Union Council Decision 2009.

5.25 The table-top exercise in Poland marked the launch of a programme on the promotion of the OPCW as a platform for consultations and cooperation, both bilateral and regional, on ways to prevent terrorists from acquiring and/or using chemical weapons.

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[42] WMD = weapons of mass destruction.

Annex 1

STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION[43] AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

SUMMARY	
Number of States Parties:	**188**
Number of States that had deposited an instrument of accession or ratification and for which the Convention had not yet entered into force:	**0**
Number of signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention:	**2**
Number of States that had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention:	**5**

Introductory note

1. The Convention was adopted in Geneva on 3 September 1992 by the Conference on Disarmament,[44] which transmitted it to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The General Assembly commended the Convention and requested the United Nations Secretary-General, as Depositary, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993[45]. The Convention remained open for signature in Paris from 13 to 15 January 1993, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 29 April 1997, when it entered into force. It had been signed by 165 States. States that did not sign the Convention before entry into force may join it at any time thereafter.

2. For States that ratify or accede to the Convention after 29 April 1997, it enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which they deposit the instrument of ratification or accession with the United Nations Secretary-General in his capacity as Depositary. For States that succeed to the Convention, it enters into force on the date as and from which they assume responsibility for conducting their own international relations.

3. The following table shows all States Parties as at 31 December 2010, and indicates, for each State Party, as at that date, the dates on which it signed the Convention and/or deposited its instrument of ratification or accession or its instrument of succession with the Depositary, and on which the Convention entered into force for it. The second and third tables list signatory and non-signatory States, respectively, as at 31 December 2010. All lists are alphabetical.

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[43] The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

[44] Paragraph 73 and 74 of the Report of the Conference on Disarmament, "Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Seventh Session, Supplement no. 27" (A/47/27).

[45] A/RES/47/39, dated 16 December 1992.

STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010[46]

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	24-10-03
2.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
3.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
4.	Andorra		27-02-03[a]	29-03-03
5.	Antigua and Barbuda		29-08-05[a]	28-09-05
6.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
7.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
8.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
9.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
10.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
11.	Bahamas	02-03-94	21-04-09	21-05-09
12.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
14.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
15.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
16.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
17.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
18.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
19.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
22.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
23.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
24.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
25.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
26.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
27.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
28.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
29.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
30.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
31.	Cape Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
32.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06
33.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04
34.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
35.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

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[46] For each State Party listed in the table, the date in the "Signature" column is that on which it signed the original of the Convention, which was received by the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary, while the date in the "Deposit" column is that on which the Secretary-General received an instrument of accession or ratification by the State Party. Throughout the table, "[a]" means "deposit of instrument of accession", "[A]" means "deposit of instrument of acceptance", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
36.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
37.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
38.	Congo	15-01-93	04-12-07	03-01-08
39.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
40.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
42.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
43.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
44.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
45.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
47.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
48.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
49.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
50.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93	27-03-09	26-04-09
51.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
52.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
53.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
54.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
55.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
56.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
57.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
58.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
59.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
60.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
62.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
63.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
64.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
65.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
66.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
67.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
68.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
69.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93	20-05-08	19-06-08
70.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
71.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
72.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
73.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
74.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
75.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
76.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
77.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
79.	Iraq		13-01-09 [a]	12-02-09

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
80.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
81.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
82.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
83.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
84.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
85.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
86.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
87.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
88.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
89.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
91.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
92.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
93.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
94.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
95.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
96.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
97.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
98.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
100.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
101.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
102.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
103.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
104.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
105.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
106.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
107.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
108.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
110.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
111.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
112.	Montenegro[47]		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06

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[47] The United Nations website http://treaties.un.org reports as follows:

"The National Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro adopted its Declaration of Independence on 3 June 2006, following the referendum in the Republic of Montenegro on 21 May 2006, which took place pursuant to Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro. Montenegro was admitted to membership in the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/264 on 28 June 2006.

In a letter dated 10 October 2006, received by the Secretary-General on 23 October 2006 and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro notified that:

'[The Government of]*…the Republic of Montenegro decided to succeed to the treaties to which the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was a party or signatory.

[The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the treaties listed in the attached Annex and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
113.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
114.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
115.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
116.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
117.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
118.	Netherlands[48]	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
119.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
120.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
121.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
122.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
123.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
124.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
125.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
126.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
127.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
128.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
129.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
130.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
131.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
132.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
133.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
134.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
135.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
136.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
138.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
139.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
140.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
142.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
144.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
145.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
146.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[A]	09-10-03
147.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97
148.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98

June 3rd 2006, which is the date the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations and the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Declaration of Independence. [The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro does maintain the reservations, declarations and objections made by Serbia and Montenegro, as indicated in the Annex to this instrument, prior to the date on which the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations.'"

[*] The square brackets in this citation appear in the United Nations text.

[48] Depositary Notification C.N. 167.1997.TREATIES-4 indicates that, on 28 April 1997, the Netherlands deposited its instrument of ratification for Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles with the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
149.	Serbia[49]		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
150.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
151.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
152.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
153.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
154.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
155.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
156.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
157.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
158.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
159.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
160.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
161.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
162.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
163.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
164.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
165.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
166.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
167.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
168.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
169.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
170.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
171.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
172.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
173.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
174.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
175.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
176.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
177.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
178.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[50]	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
179.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98
180.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

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[49] The United Nations Secretary-General has indicated that all treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue in force with respect to Serbia with effect from 3 June 2006.

[50] Depositary Notification C.N. 1098.2005.TREATIES-9 indicates that, on 26 October 2005, the United Nations Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a notification that that State Party's ratification of the Convention shall extend to the following territories, for whose international relations the State Party is responsible: Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Isle of Man; Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

No.	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	**Deposit**	**Entry into Force**
181.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
182.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
183.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
184.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
185.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
186.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
187.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
188.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

STATES NOT PARTY

SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

No.	State	Date of Signature
1.	Israel	13-01-93
2.	Myanmar	14-01-93

STATES NOT PARTY

STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

1.	Angola
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
3.	Egypt
4.	Somalia
5.	Syrian Arab Republic

Annex 2

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2010

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Rabta Toxic Chemical Disposal Facility and Ruwagha Chemicals Reloading System (RTCDF - RCRS)**
Russian Federation	Kambarka CWDF Kizner CWDF* Leonidovka CWDF** Maradykovsky CWDF** Pochep CWDF** Shchuchye CWDF**
United States of America	Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF) Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)* Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (PBCDF) Pine Bluff Explosive Destruction System (PBEDS) Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility (PDTDF) Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)* Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF)

* CWDF under construction

** Capabilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons under way

Annex 3

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED[51] AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

Common Name of Chemical	Number of Metric Tonnes Declared	Number of Metric Tonnes Destroyed
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	9,410.348
Soman (GD)	9,057.203	29.292
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	0.380
VX/Vx	19,586.722	13,585.377
EA 1699	0.002	0
Sulfur mustard (mustard gas, H, HD, HT, mustard gas in oil product)	17,418.402	12,954.539
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dicloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,605.852
DF	443.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.779
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.126	3.111
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Total Category 1:	**69,428.721**	**44,155.244**
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	319.535	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	4.356
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0
Total Category 2:	**1,766.083**	**919.931**
Totals:	**71,194.804**	**45,075.170**

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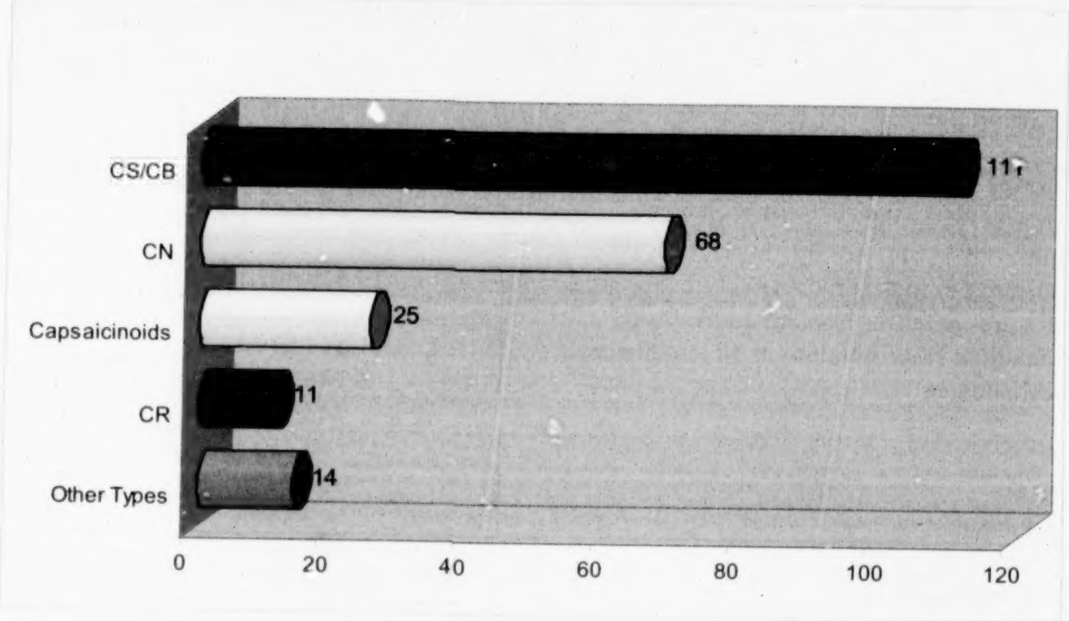
[51] Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

Annex 4

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010[52]



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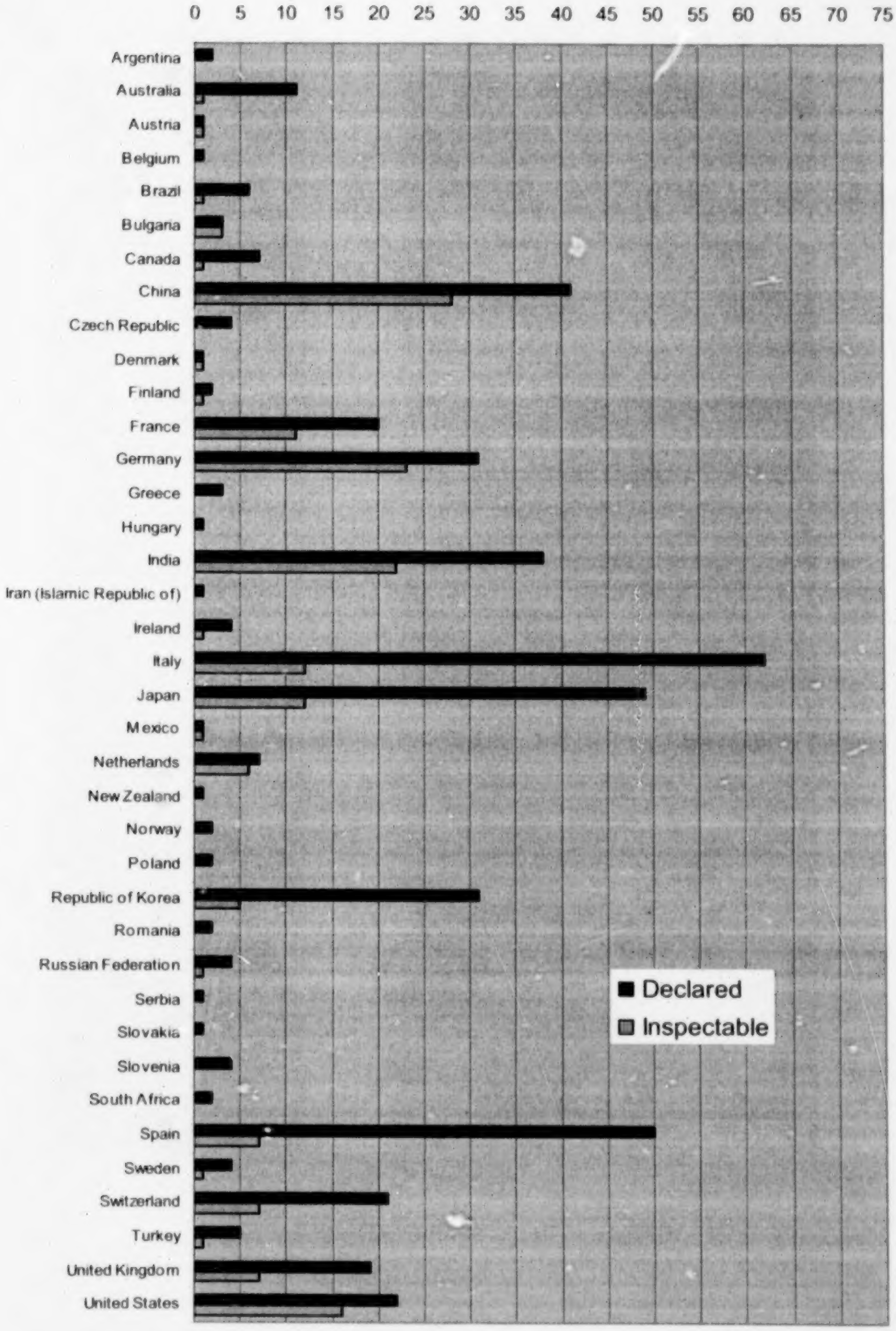
[52] The CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) registry numbers for the riot control agents listed in this chart are as follows:
CS/CB: CAS number 2698-41-1
CN: CAS number 532-27-4
CR: CAS number 257-07-8.

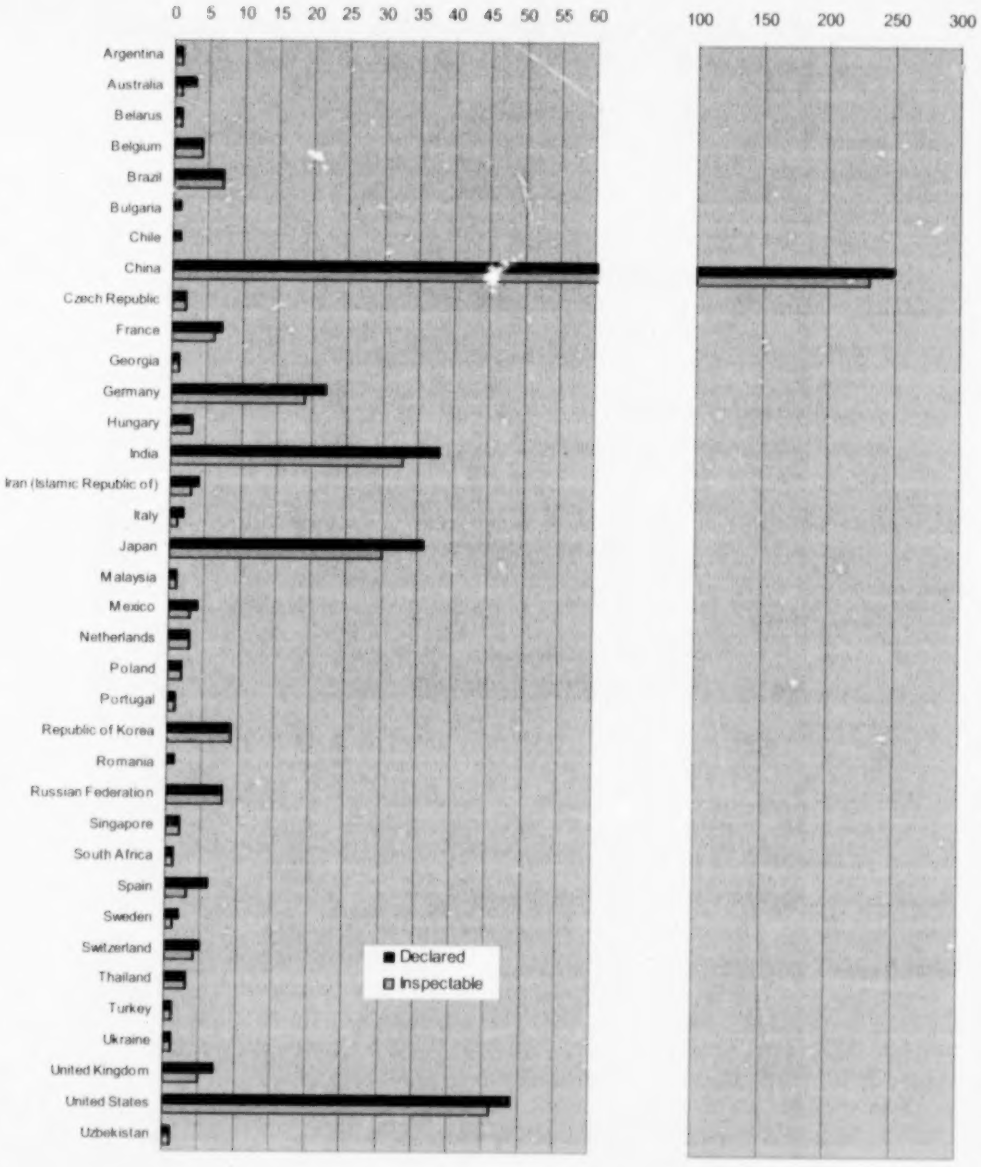
Annex 5

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010



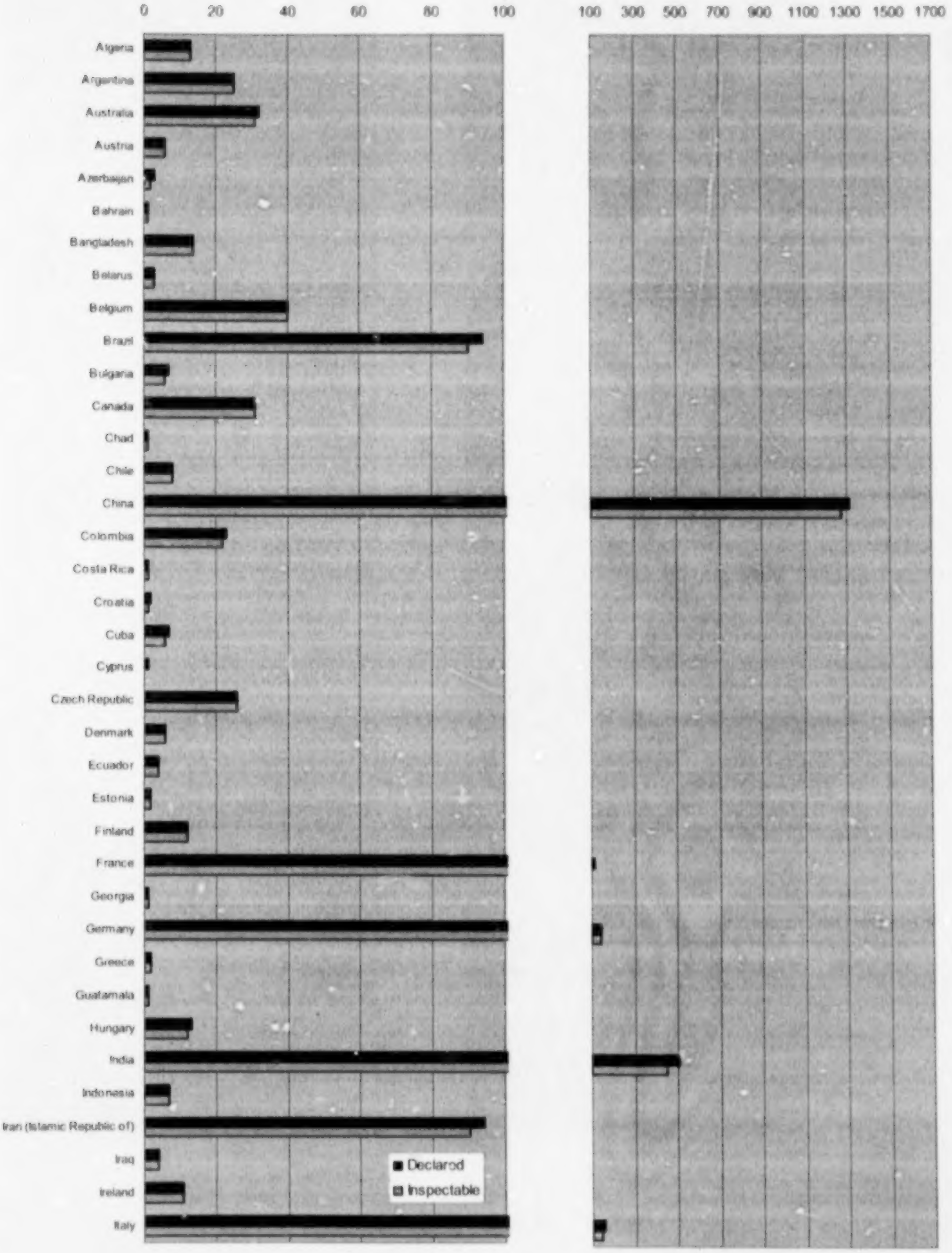
Annex 6

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010



Annex 7

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF[53] FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010



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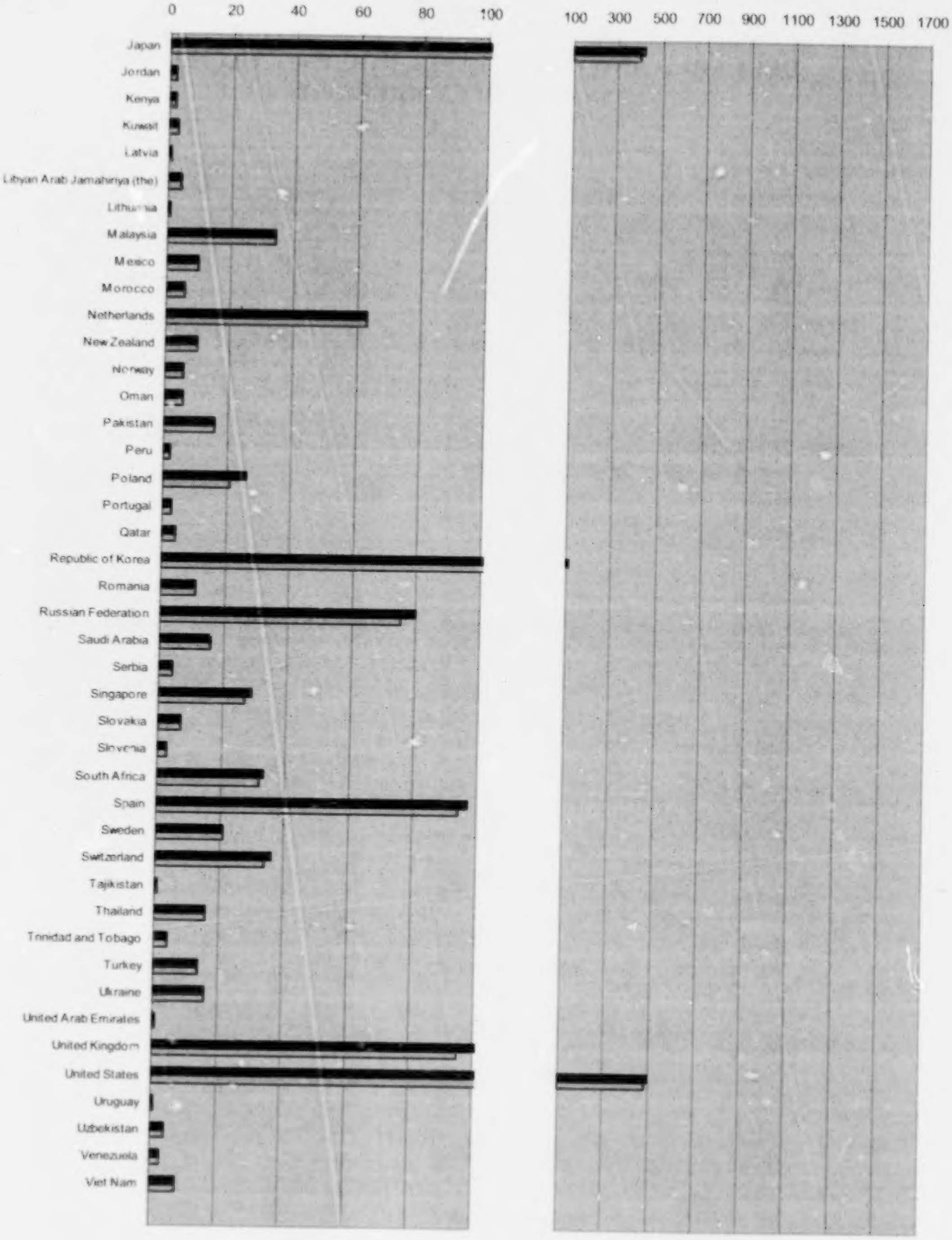
[53] DOC/PSF = discrete organic chemical/phosphorus, sulphur, and fluorine.


0
20
40
60
80
100
100
300
500
700
900
1100
1300
1500
1700
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Latvia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the)
Lithuania
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Viet Nam

Annex 8

LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010[54]

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department (DLD)	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Defence (RICD)	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology (AMMS)	14 Sep 2007
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	Centre d'Études du Bouchet (CEB)	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC[55] Protection	29 Jun 1999
7.	India	VERTOX Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
8.	India	Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology*	4 Sept 2008
9.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
10.	Poland	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry	29 Jun 1999
11.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control, Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
12.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory, DSO National Laboratories*	14 Apr 2003
13.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas, Fábrica Nacional la Marañosa	16 Aug 2004
14.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), CBRN[56] Defence and Security Division	17 Nov 1998
15.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory, Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
16.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
17.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
18.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California	14 Apr 2003

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[54] An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended at the end of the reporting period, the laboratory having performed unsuccessfully in a recent proficiency test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future proficiency tests.

[55] NBC = nuclear, biological, and chemical.

[56] CBRN = chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear.

Annex 9

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010[57, 58]

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1.	Albania					✓ Jan			✓ Oct	✓ Apr	
2.	Algeria	✓ Jan							✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May
3.	Andorra						x Jul		x May	x May	
4.	Argentina				✓ Sept	✓✓ May, Oct		x Feb	✓ Dec	x Mar	x Mar
5.	Armenia			✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Feb
6.	Australia	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria[59]	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May	
8.	Azerbaijan			✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun	x Aug	x Jul
9.	Bahamas										x Dec
10.	Bahrain						✓✓ May, Jul	✓✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May		
11.	Bangladesh				✓ Sept 2005	✓ Sept				x Dec	x Mar
12.	Belarus	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
13.	Belgium		✓ Sept	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Apr
14.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)						x May		x Jun		x Apr
15.	Bosnia and Herzegovina				x May			✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ May	
16.	Brazil			x Mar					✓ Jul	✓ May	
17.	Brunei Darussalam						x May	x Apr			

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[57] A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an "x", that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

[58] The States Parties' submissions on national programmes related to protective purposes for the years prior to 2001 are included in previous annual reports.

[59] Austria's submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
18.	Bulgaria		✓Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
19.	Burkina Faso						x May			x Dec	✓ Oct
20.	Burundi						x Dec		x Apr	x Nov	
21.	Cambodia						✓✓Apr May,				
22.	Canada	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
23.	Chile							x May	✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr
24.	China		✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
25.	Colombia						✓ Nov				
26.	Cook Island							x Jan			
27.	Costa Rica						✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	x Sept
28.	Côte d'Ivoire						x x Jun, Jul		x May		x Oct
29.	Croatia		✓Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2006			✓ May	✓ Mar
30.	Cuba					✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
31.	Cyprus										x May
32.	Czech Republic	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ Mar
33.	Democratic Republic of the Congo									x Nov	
34.	Denmark[60]			✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May
35.	Dominica								x Apr	x Jun	x Jun
36.	Ecuador								x Jan		
37.	El Salvador						✓ Jun				x Nov
38.	Estonia						✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr	✓ Jun
39.	Ethiopia			✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	
40.	Fiji						x Oct				
41.	Finland[61]	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	
42.	France[62]				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Mar

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[60] Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

[61] Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
43.	Gabon								x Feb		
44.	Georgia									x Jan	
45.	Germany	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
46.	Greece					✓ Jun		✓ Jul		✓ Mar	✓ Dec 09
47.	Grenada										x Mar
48.	Guatemala						x Aug	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May
49.	Guinea									✓ Nov	
50.	Holy See						✓ Jun		✓ Jul	✓ Dec	
51.	Honduras									x Jun	x Feb
52.	Hungary					✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Mar
53.	Iceland						✓ Nov				
54.	India			✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
55.	Indonesia					✓ May					
56.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)			✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
57.	Ireland						✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr
58.	Italy		✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May
59.	Jamaica								✓ May	✓ May	
60.	Japan[63]	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2004	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
61.	Jordan						✓ May		✓ Jun		✓ Apr
62.	Kazakhstan				✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ May	
63.	Kenya						✓ May			x Jun	
64.	Kuwait										✓ Sept
65.	Kyrgyzstan						✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr
66.	Lao People's Democratic Republic					x Aug					
67.	Latvia		x Nov							✓ Feb	

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[62] France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

[63] Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
68.	Lebanon										x Feb
69.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					✓✓ Jul, Aug					
70.	Liechtenstein	x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x Feb	
71.	Lithuania					✓ Aug			✓ May	✓Apr	
72.	Luxembourg						x Jul		x Jul		
73.	Madagascar								x Jun	✓ Jun	
74.	Malawi[64]	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May
75.	Malaysia					✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Sept	✓Jun
76.	Maldives						✓Mar				
77.	Malta				✓ Mar				x Sept	x Dec	x May
78.	Mauritius				✓ Nov	✓ Nov		x Aug	x Jun		✓Jan
79.	Mexico							✓ Nov	✓ May	x Apr	x Jun
80.	Monaco						✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul		✓Jan
81.	Mongolia					✓ Oct		✓ Dec		✓ Mar	
82.	Montenegro							✓ Oct			
83.	Morocco			x Apr					✓ Feb	✓ May	
84.	Namibia								x Jan	x Jun	
85.	Nauru						x Sept				
86.	Netherlands[65]	✓Sept	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Apr	✓ Oct
87.	New Zealand					✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		
88.	Nigeria[66]	✓Aug 2005	✓Aug 2005	✓Aug 2005	✓Aug 2005	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓May		
89.	Norway	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓May
90.	Pakistan					✓ Sept	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓May	✓ Apr	✓May
91.	Panama			x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun				

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[64] Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

[65] The Netherlands' submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2004.

[66] Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
92.	Paraguay								x Jul	✓ Nov	x Nov
93.	Peru					✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Dec
94.	Philippines		✓ Aug								
95.	Poland							✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
96.	Portugal			✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Oct
97.	Qatar							✓ Nov	✓ May	✓ Aug	
98.	Republic of Korea	✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Jun
99.	Republic of Moldova								✓ Dec		
100.	Romania	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Feb
101.	Russian Federation					✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
102.	Rwanda						x Jun				
103.	Saint Lucia								x Apr		
104.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					x Nov			x Jun		x Feb
105.	Samoa									x Feb	
106.	San Marino								x Apr	x Mar	
107.	Sao Tome and Principe[67]			✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov					
108.	Saudi Arabia		✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Jun	✓ May
109.	Senegal					✓ Sept	✓ Aug				
110.	Serbia	✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May
111.	Seychelles									x Aug	
112.	Singapore				✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
113.	Slovakia		✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ May
114.	Slovenia	✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
115.	Solomon Islands						x Oct				
116.	South Africa[68]	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar

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[67] Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

[68] South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
117.	Spain	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Jul	✓ Dec
118.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug	x Mar	
119.	Sudan									x Oct	
120.	Sweden	✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sept	✓ Oct	
121.	Switzerland	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jul
122.	Tajikistan					✓ May					✓ Sept
123.	Thailand									✓ Jul	
124.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						x May				✓ May
125.	Togo						x May				
126.	Trinidad and Tobago	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb	x Jun		
127.	Tunisia								x Jun	x May	x May
128.	Turkey		✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr
129.	Turkmenistan							✓ Dec	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May
130.	Uganda						x Nov				
131.	Ukraine		✓ Oct	✓ July	✓ July		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
132.	United Arab Emirates						✓ Apr			✓ May	✓ Apr
133.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
134.	United States of America	✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ May
135.	Uzbekistan					x Aug		x Sept	✓ Dec	x Jul	
136.	Vanuatu						x Aug				
137.	Venezuela										x Jun
138.	Viet Nam						✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		
139.	Yemen									x Mar	x Dec
140.	Zambia						x Dec			x Dec	
141.	Zimbabwe						✓ Dec				
Subtotal for protection programmes		**21**	**23**	**30**	**28**	**48**	**54**	**56**	**67**	**66**	**55**
Total number of declarations		**26**	**29**	**38**	**38**	**58**	**77**	**68**	**90**	**93**	**77**

Annex 10

ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 1997 (Updated in 2006)			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006*			✓
6.	Belarus	May 1997 Jul 2006 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
7.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
9.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007* Jan 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
10.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
11.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
12.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
13.	China	Sept 1999			✓
14.	Colombia	Nov 2006*			✓
15.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
16.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006*			✓ ✓
17.	Cyprus	Oct 2010	✓		
18.	Czech Republic	Oct i997			✓
19.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
20.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
21.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
22.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
23.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
24.	France	Oct 1997			✓
25.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
26.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
27.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
28.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
29.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
30.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
31.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		
32.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
33.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
34.	Italy	Oct 1997 Jul 2006*	✓		 ✓
35.	Japan	Mar 1999 Feb 2006* Jun 2008	✓		 ✓ ✓
36.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
37.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
38.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
39.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
40.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
41.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
42.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
43.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
44.	Mexico	Nov 2005 Nov 2006 Oct 2007 Oct 2008	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
45.	Mongolia	Jan 1998 Dec 2007*			✓ ✓
46.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
47.	Netherlands	Jul 1997 Nov 2001 Oct 2006	✓ ✓		 ✓
48.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
49.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
50.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
51.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
52.	Pakistan	Aug 1998 Feb 2004 Feb 2009*	 ✓		✓ ✓
53.	Peru	Apr 1998 Sept 2009	✓		 ✓
54.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
55.	Portugal	Mar 1999 Oct 2006 Apr 2010*			✓ ✓ ✓
56.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997 Oct 1998	✓ ✓		
57.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
58.	Romania	Jan 2006 Feb 2006*	✓		 ✓
59.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999 Dec 2007 Apr 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
60.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
61.	Serbia	May 2005 Mar 2006* Jan 2007*			✓ ✓ ✓
62.	Singapore	Dec 1997 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓
63.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
64.	Slovenia	Jul 1998 Jan 2002 Jul 2007 Jun 2008 Apr 2010	✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
65.	South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
66.	Spain	Nov 1997 Sept 2003 Jul 2009*			✓ ✓ ✓
67.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
68.	Switzerland	Oct 1997 Sept 2007*	✓		✓ ✓
69.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
70.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
71.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
72.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
73.	Ukraine	Jan 2000 Jun 2006* May 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
74.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997 Dec 2001	 ✓		✓
75.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
76.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
77.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
TOTALS		**77**	**44**	**1**	**44**

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* Information is submitted in the new assistance format for the formulation, specification, or renewal of offers of assistance (C-10/DEC.8, dated 10 November 2005).

Annex 11

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010[69]

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
1.	Albania	3,000.00
2.	Belgium	24,767.86
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4.	Burundi	3,049.80
5.	Canada	22,689.01
6.	Chile	9,153.88
7.	Cyprus	3,500.00
8.	Denmark	7,454.25
9.	Estonia	2,000.00
10.	Ethiopia	5,275.93
11.	Fiji	4,920.00
12.	Finland	25,333.86
13.	Greece	36,344.51
14.	Hungary	4,410.34
15.	Indonesia	6,868.13
16.	Ireland	11,344.51
17.	Italy	172,442.18
18.	Japan	45,378.02
19.	Kenya	2,942.00
20.	Kuwait	45,378.02
21.	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
22.	Lithuania	2,328.42
23.	Luxembourg	12,389.33
24.	Malta	2,490.30
25.	Mexico	12,185.16
26.	Netherlands	234,033.52
27.	New Zealand	7,237.43
28.	Norway	22,689.01
29.	Oman	9,257.12
30.	Pakistan	3,000.00
31.	Peru	4,628.56
32.	Poland	22,689.01
33.	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
34.	Romania	5,000.00
35.	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
36.	Slovenia	2,299.30
37.	Sweden	11,591.82
38.	Switzerland	49,066.12
39.	Thailand	4,000.00

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[69] The table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report.

State Party		Amount Contributed (in Euros)
40.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
41.	Turkey	11,108.54
42.	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
43.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
44.	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary Contributions		**1,079, 067.94**
Interest		**324,207.06**
Total		**1,403,257.00**

Annex 12

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OPCW

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2010 (Expressed in Euros)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions	67,966,000	68,230,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,966,000	68,230,178
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	1,191,241	743,334	1,194,741	743,334
Miscellaneous income:										
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	4,969,596	4,810,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,969,596	4,810,849
Assessed annual contributions-new Member States	-	29,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,164
Interest income	131,815	235,314	-	-	10,029	18,136	9,089	18,773	150,933	272,223
Currency-exchange gains	40,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,482	-
Other income	57,813	102,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,813	102,896
TOTAL INCOME	73,165,706	73,408,401	-	-	13,529	18,136	1,200,330	762,107	74,379,565	74,188,644
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	53,429,748	52,295,501	-	-	-	-	58,689	-	53,488,437	52,295,501
Travel costs	7,819,386	7,719,362	-	-	-	-	1,096,038	713,691	8,915,424	8,433,053
Contractual services	5,137,007	3,822,274	-	-	59,284	40,000	40,055	74,840	5,236,346	3,937,114
Workshops, seminars, and meetings	333,359	374,235	-	-	-	-	8,103	19,328	341,462	393,563
General operating expenses	5,485,581	6,472,694	-	-	102,323	31,127	73,387	113,404	5,661,291	6,617,225
Furniture and equipment	752,620	726,465	-	-	246,773	507,811	-	-	999,393	1,234,276
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	72,957,701	71,410,531	-	-	408,380	578,938	1,276,272	921,263	74,642,353	72,910,732
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	208,005	1,997,870	-	-	(394,851)	(560,802)	(75,942)	(159,156)	(262,788)	1,277,912
Prior period adjustments	(158,353)	(179,487)	-	-	(60,000)	1,141	(8,985)	(870,968)	(227,338)	(1,049,314)
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	49,652	1,818,383	-	-	(454,851)	(559,661)	(84,927)	(1,030,124)	(490,126)	228,598
Savings on prior period's obligations	682,956	1,215,393	-	-	12,885	(602)	31,944	94,804	727,785	1,309,595
Transfers to/from other funds	(149,503)	(484,029)	-	-	149,503	484,029	-	-	-	-
Credits to Member States	(10,763,102)	(4,989,715)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,763,102)	(4,989,715)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	5,489	-	-	-	-	-	5,489
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	17,800,287	20,240,255	9,912,470	9,906,981	2,906,851	2,983,085	2,259,994	3,195,314	32,879,602	36,325,635
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	7,620,290	17,800,287	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,614,388	2,906,851	2,207,011	2,259,994	22,354,159	32,879,602

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010 (Expressed in Euros)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
ASSETS										
Cash and term deposits	1,224,079	14,233,556	9,913,558	9,901,427	2,705,984	2,792,504	3,836,622	3,915,987	17,680,243	30,843,474
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	3,120,898	1,667,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,120,898	1,667,240
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	3,796,981	3,319,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,796,981	3,319,839
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	8,366	12,710	-	-	-	-	8,366	12,710
Inter-fund balances	145,800	97,393	-	-	166,999	499,791	8,596	8,957	321,395	606,141
Other receivables	2,509,221	2,248,616	4,014	1,206	827	133	61,736	88,049	2,575,798	2,338,004
Other assets	2,580,496	2,555,931	-	-	-	-	-	8,645	2,580,496	2,564,576
TOTAL ASSETS	13,377,475	24,122,575	9,925,938	9,915,343	2,873,810	3,292,428	3,906,954	4,021,638	30,084,177	41,351,984
LIABILITIES										
Contributions received in advance	250,430	214,830	-	-	-	-	1,016,793	987,660	1,267,223	1,202,490
Unliquidated obligations	3,018,864	4,460,662	-	-	259,422	345,577	126,442	232,744	3,404,728	5,038,983
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	175,595	508,750	13,468	2,873	-	40,000	132,332	54,518	321,395	606,141
Other payables	2,312,296	1,138,046	-	-	-	-	424,376	486,722	2,736,672	1,624,768
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,757,185	6,322,288	13,468	2,873	259,422	385,577	1,699,943	1,761,644	7,730,018	8,472,382
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	7,620,290	17,800,287	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,614,388	2,906,851	2,207,011	2,259,994	22,354,159	32,879,602
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	7,620,290	17,800,287	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,614,388	2,906,851	2,207,011	2,259,994	22,354,159	32,879,602
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND FUND BALANCES	13,377,475	24,122,575	9,925,938	9,915,343	2,873,810	3,292,428	3,906,954	4,021,638	30,084,177	41,351,984

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2010 (Expressed in Euros)

Funding Programme	Appropriations			Expenditure			Balance
	Appropriation	Transfers	Revised	Disbursements	Unliquidated Obligations	Total Expenditure	
Programme 1. Verification	7,318,700	-	7,318,700	6,578,241	173,028	6,751,269	567,431
Programme 2. Inspections	29,982,700	-	29,982,700	28,413,112	746,473	29,159,585	823,115
Total Verification Costs (Chapter 1)	**37,301,400**	-	**37,301,400**	**34,991,353**	**919,501**	**35,910,854**	**1,390,546**
Programme 3. International Cooperation and Assistance	6,042,200	(454,061)	5,588,139	5,097,967	457,671	5,555,638	32,501
Programme 4. Secretariat for the Policy-Making Organs	4,504,200	(37,200)	4,467,000	4,328,338	115,758	4,444,096	22,904
Programme 5. External Relations	1,661,200	-	1,661,200	1,571,867	54,509	1,626,376	34,824
Programme 6. Executive Management	7,459,600	164,598	7,624,198	7,460,945	144,705	7,605,650	18,548
Programme 7. Administration	17,536,800	326,663	17,863,463	16,488,367	1,326,720	17,815,087	48,376
Total Administrative and Other Costs (Chapter 2)	**37,204,000**	-	**37,204,000**	**34,947,484**	**2,099,363**	**37,046,847**	**157,153**
TOTAL	**74,505,400**	-	**74,505,400**	**69,938,837**	**3,018,864**	**72,957,701**	**1,547,699**

Annex 13

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY 2010 TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

International Agreements Registered in 2010

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR204	Technical Arrangement regarding the Off-site Analysis of Samples	OPCW Finland	24-02-10	24-02-10
IAR205	Norwegian Contribution to the OPCW Africa Programme, 2010 (Grant QZA-10/0023)	OPCW Norway	26-03-10	26-03-10
IAR206	Technical Agreement on the Sample Preparation for the Twenty-Seventh Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Finland	20-04-10	20-04-10
IAR207	Technical Arrangement concerning the Training Support for the East African States Parties for the ASSISTEX 3 Exercise	OPCW Czech Republic	13-05-10	13-05-10
IAR208	Technical Arrangement concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Seventh Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW China	24-05-10	24-05-10
IAR209	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Government of the Republic of Tunisia regarding the OPCW Exercise on the Delivery of Assistance, ASSISTEX 3, 11 – 15 October 2010	OPCW Tunisia	12-10-10	12-10-10
IAR210	Agreement between the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW and the International Atomic Energy Agency on US Income Tax Reimbursement	OPCW International Atomic Energy Agency	20-10-10 11-10-10	20-10-10
IAR211	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Guinea	01-12-10	[not yet in force]
IAR212	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Madagascar	02-12-10	[not yet in force]
IAR213	Article VIII(50) Privileges and Immunities Agreement	OPCW Comoros	03-12-10	[not yet in force]

Amendments, Modifications or Changes to International Agreements Registered in 2010

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR203	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	03-12-10 15-12-10	15-12-10

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OPCW **Executive Council**

Sixty-Ninth Session
10 – 13 July 2012

EC-69/CRP.1
4 June 2012
Original: ENGLISH

DRAFT REPORT OF THE OPCW

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

IN 2011

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ANNEX 13 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY 2011 TO 31 DECEMBER 2011 67

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. On 31 December 2011, the total quantity of chemical weapons that the OPCW had verified as destroyed amounted to 51,505 metric tonnes[1] (MTs), or 72% of the quantity declared by the seven possessor States Parties. During 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of approximately 6,429 MTs of chemical weapons at chemical weapons destruction facilities (CWDFs) in Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. At the end of the year, Libya had destroyed 54%, the Russian Federation 60%, and the United States of America 90% of their respective declared stocks of Category 1 chemical weapons. Iraq had yet to commence its destruction operations. On 1 December 2011, the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter "the Conference"), at its Sixteenth Session, adopted a decision entitled "Final Extended Deadline of 29 April 2012" (C/16-DEC.11, dated 1 December 2011), in case this deadline was not to be fully met by some of the States Parties concerned.

2. In 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 4,425 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons in the Russian Federation. At the end of 2011, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 23,988 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 60% of the declared stockpile. Meanwhile, in the United States of America, the OPCW verified the destruction of approximately 1,996 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons and four items of Category 3 chemical weapons. At the end of 2011, the OPCW had verified the destruction of 24,912 MTs of chemical weapons, or 90% of the declared stockpile.

3. In Libya, following the destruction of almost eight MTs of chemical weapons in early 2011, verified destruction operations were interrupted for most of 2011 due to civil unrest. In November 2011, the OPCW was able to verify that the declared chemical weapons stored at the Libyan CWDF were still accounted for. Also in November, Libya made a declaration of Category 1 and Category 3 chemical weapons, and informed the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") and the States Parties of the discovery of a number of munitions that were also believed to be chemical weapons (C-16/NAT.24, dated 29 November 2011).

4. The Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") was convened intersessionally on two occasions to discuss the evolving situation in Libya. The first such occasion was the Thirtieth Meeting of the Council, which was held on 13, 20, and 30 May, and the second was an informal meeting, which was held on 1 September 2011. In the first of these meetings, the Council decided to recommend to the Conference that it grant the Libyan request for extension of the deadline for completing destruction of Category 1 chemical weapons to 29 April 2012. It also urged Libya to take every step necessary to ensure the continued safety and security of the declared stockpile and to ensure that the process of verified destruction be carried out pursuant to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention"). The informal session was convened in response to a communication from the Libyan Permanent Representation regarding the dangers associated with the deteriorating security situation in Libya. (The Director-General wrote twice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the resumption of verified destruction in Libya, and concerning the need for

---

[1] This amount, and the following references to destruction figures in this document, include, if applicable and unless otherwise stated, quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks in accordance with paragraph 2(d) of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Verification Annex").

the United Nations Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) to act promptly in the event of a request for assistance and protection. In anticipation of such a request, the Secretariat also wrote letters to the States Parties neighbouring Libya and to States Parties that had previously made offers of assistance in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons.)

5. In May 2011, the OPCW was able, for the first time, to conduct chemical weapons-related on-site inspections in Iraq. This was achieved through helicopter overflights in cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI).

6. At the end of the review period, six chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) remained to be certified as either destroyed or converted for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. Five of those facilities were in Iraq and one in the Russian Federation. Seven States Parties reported new findings of old chemical weapons (OCWs) in 2011, while 25,974 chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China were reported to have been destroyed using the mobile destruction facility at Nanjing. In 2011, the Council approved the facility arrangement and destruction plan for a new destruction facility to be deployed at Haerbaling for chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China.

7. The OPCW carried out inspections at 209 chemical-industry facilities, pursuant to Article VI of the Convention, in order to verify State Party declarations. Timely declarations, inspections of more than one facility during a mission (sequential inspections), and sampling and analysis (S&A) continue to play an important role in strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the verification regime, as does the expanding use of the electronic declarations tool for National Authorities (EDNA). Significant efforts were undertaken to improve the timeliness of declarations, so that the verification work of the OPCW may be performed on the basis of updated information from States Parties.

8. A major challenge-inspection exercise was conducted in 2011, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with a contribution from the Government of Australia. The event, which was conducted concurrently at a Thai industrial site and at OPCW Headquarters, formed part of the ongoing efforts of the Secretariat to ensure its preparedness to conduct a challenge inspection pursuant to Article IX of the Convention.

9. International cooperation and assistance continued to play a prominent and enabling role in the endeavours of States Parties and the Secretariat in the successful realisation of the objectives of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention. Through its programmes, the Secretariat and States Parties were in a position, in a collaborative and mutually reinforcing manner, to carry out activities to promote the peaceful use of chemistry; to facilitate the implementation by States Parties of their national obligations under the Convention; and to assist Member States in the development and improvement of their protective capacities against chemical weapons, as well as to respond to a request for assistance in the case of use or the threat of use of chemical weapons.

10. In 2011, the Secretariat continued to promote universal adherence to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the action plan on universality, recognising the

complexities for the remaining eight States not Party. Also for the promotion of the Convention, the Director-General extended visits to a number of States Parties and addressed a full range of international and scientific fora in the context of engagement with the relevant interlocutors and partners in the fields of disarmament, non-proliferation, and international security, represented by the relevant United Nations bodies and by civil organisations.

11. For the implementation of the public diplomacy strategy aimed at improving the international profile of the OPCW, the Secretariat also conducted a large variety of outreach activities, such as the OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security and the second annual Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in a Changing World. A significant increase in the number of media citations of the OPCW and the Convention was observed.

12. The aforementioned OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security, held on 12 and 13 September 2011, was organised to mark 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry and as a contribution of the OPCW to that celebration. The conference underscored the critical importance of the use of chemistry for exclusively peaceful purposes and served to further strengthen support for the Convention. Over 400 participants from 129 countries were present.

13. As more than 70% of all declared chemical weapons have been destroyed, States Parties have been paying increasing attention to the potential need to rebalance some of the programmes and activities of the Organisation. In 2011, the Advisory Panel on Future Priorities of the OPCW completed its work, which was uniformly welcomed by States Parties. At an informal retreat for Ambassadors held on 22 September, it was recognised that some change will be necessary to ensure that the OPCW remains able to respond to new circumstances and contemporary challenges. Attended by nearly 90 representatives to the OPCW, the occasion underlined the continued commitment of States Parties to the Convention. Deliberations on the future priorities of the Organisation are expected to continue in the run-up to the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Third Review Conference"), to be held in April 2013.

1. VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES

1.1 As at 31 December 2011, 180 of the 188 States Parties had submitted initial declarations to the OPCW. Six States Parties (A State Party[2], Albania, India, Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America) had between them declared as chemical weapons 71,195.086 MTs of chemical-warfare agents and precursors, as well as 8,680,079 munitions and containers. In addition, Iraq had declared chemical weapons, though the precise inventory was still to be established. In connection with the chemical-industry verification regime, there were a total of 5,356 declared facilities in 80 States Parties at the end of the review period, of which 4,855 were subject to inspection.

CHEMICAL DEMILITARISATION

1.2 In 2011, chemical weapons were destroyed in Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. For all three States Parties, the Conference has granted the maximum, five-year extensions beyond their original obligation to destroy all Category 1 chemical weapons[3] within 10 years of entry into force of the Convention. The same timeline has been established by the Council with regard to Italy for the destruction of OCWs, and to China and Japan concerning the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China. On 1 December 2011, the Conference adopted a decision entitled "Final Extended Deadline of 29 April 2012" (C-16/DEC.11), providing for a number of transparency and confidence-building measures to be implemented by the Organisation and the possessor States Parties concerned in case this deadline was not to be fully met.

Chemical weapons destruction

1.3 Nine CWDFs were involved in the destruction of chemical weapons during the reporting period[4]: one in Libya, four in the Russian Federation, and four in the United States of America. Three additional CWDFs were under construction and new units for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons were being constructed at four operational CWDFs (see Annex 2). At three CWDFs in the Unites States of America—the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, and the Pine Bluff Explosive Destruction Facility—destruction operations were completed in 2011. The Secretariat confirmed that destruction operations had been duly completed, after which the final inspection report was signed and systematic verification activities at the facilities ceased.

1.4 By a combination of a continuous presence of inspectors, the use of monitoring and recording equipment—including equipment dedicated specifically to OPCW inspectors—and the review of relevant documentation, the OPCW verified the destruction of 6,428.722 MTs of chemical weapons in 2011.

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[2] As the State Party in question has requested that its name be regarded as highly protected information, for the purposes of this report it is hereinafter referred to as "A State Party".

[3] Category 1 comprises chemical weapons based on Schedule 1 chemicals (see footnote 9), including their munitions and containers; for Category 2 chemical weapons (chemical weapons based on other chemicals, counting precursors, including their munitions and containers) and Category 3 chemical weapons (unfilled munitions and containers), the deadline for destruction is five years from entry into force of the Convention.

[4] Not counting OCWs and abandoned chemical weapons (ACWs).

1.5 In total, between the entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 51,504.789 MTs of chemical weapons[5]. The destroyed Category 1 chemical weapons amounted to 50,584.858 MTs, consisting of 49,364.175 MTs of unitary chemical weapons (toxic chemical-warfare agents, such as VX, sarin, and sulfur mustard) and 1,220.683 MTs of binary chemical weapons (chemical precursors, physically separated within the weapon, which are significantly less toxic separately than when mixed together). The aggregate amount of Category 2 chemical weapons destroyed at the end of review period remained unchanged at 919.931 MTs. This is summarised in Annex 3.

1.6 There were four States Parties with declared chemical weapons at the end of the review period: Iraq, Libya, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. The following paragraphs provide an overview of progress in the destruction of chemical weapons by each of the possessor States Parties.

1.7 Iraq: Iraq's initial declaration, received in March 2009, refers to chemical weapons stored in two bunkers. According to the declaration, the listing of chemical weapons is based on available information from the United Nations Special Commission, as it was not possible for Iraq to conduct a detailed on-site inventory due to the hazardous conditions within the bunkers. The Secretariat continued in 2011 to provide assistance to Iraq in clarifying its declarations and worked together with Iraq and other interested delegations to identify suitable methods for the assessment of the contents of the two declared bunkers in order to proceed at a later stage with their destruction. In May 2011, the OPCW was able to carry out a first chemical weapons-related inspection in Iraq by helicopter overflight, with the help of UNAMI. No destruction of chemical weapons took place in Iraq in 2011.

1.8 Libya: The Conference at its Sixteenth Session amended its previous decision (C-15/DEC.3, dated 30 November 2010) and granted an extension to 29 April 2012 of the deadline by which Libya should destroy all its chemical weapons (C-16/DEC.3, dated 29 November 2011). In January 2011, Libya restarted the destruction of sulfur mustard by hydrolysis followed by cementation of the resulting reaction mass. Operations were halted on 8 February due to the breakdown of the heating unit in the disposal station, which needed to be replaced. However, the required heating unit could not be delivered, due to the armed conflict that began in March 2011.

1.9 Against the background of the evolving situation in Libya, the Council repeatedly expressed its concerns about the safety and security of chemical weapons and called for early resumption and completion of destruction operations. On 16 September 2011, the United Nations formally recognised the new government in Tripoli as the legitimate authority of Libya, which assumed Libya's obligations to complete destruction of the remaining stockpiles. In November 2011, an OPCW inspection confirmed that the declared chemical weapons stored in a temporary holding area at the CWDF in Libya (remaining sulfur mustard and two types of Schedule 2 chemical weapons) were still accounted for. Also in November, Libya submitted a declaration of Category 1 and Category 3 chemical weapons. Libya also informed the Secretariat and the States Parties regarding the discovery of a number of munitions that were believed to be chemical weapons (C-16/NAT.24).[6]

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[5] In addition, 416,318 items of declared Category 3 chemical weapons were verified as destroyed.

1.10 No further chemical weapons were destroyed in Libya until the end of 2011. As at 31 December 2011, Libya had destroyed 13.475 MTs (or 53.87%) of its Category 1 chemical weapons, of which 7.949 MTs were destroyed in 2011. The total quantity of Category 2 chemical weapons destroyed by Libya at the end of the review period remained unchanged at 555.706 MTs, or 39.64% of the Category 2 chemical weapons declared.[7]

1.11 Russian Federation: In 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 4,425.194 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons. Since the beginning of destruction activities, the OPCW has verified the destruction of 23,988.194 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons, or 60.02% of the declared stockpile.

1.12 United States of America: In 2011, the OPCW verified the destruction of 1,995.579 MTs of Category 1 chemical weapons and four items of Category 3 chemical weapons. Since the beginning of destruction activities, the OPCW has verified the destruction of 24,912.184 MTs of chemical weapons, or 89.71% of the declared stockpile.

Chemical weapons storage facilities

1.13 The Secretariat conducted 20 inspections at 12 chemical weapons storage facilities (CWSFs) in three States Parties in 2011, including an initial inspection by overflight of the declared CWSF in Iraq. At three CWSFs in the United States of America—Pine Bluff Chemical Activity Bond Road Exclusion Area, Umatilla, and Anniston—final inspections were carried out to verify that the conditions had been met to allow discontinuation of systematic verification at the CWSFs. At the end of the review period, 10 declared CWSFs in four States Parties still contained chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons production facilities

1.14 In 2011, the Secretariat carried out 12 CWPF inspections at 11 facilities in three States Parties, including at six former CWPFs that had been certified as converted prior to 2011 but which remained under systematic verification. This included four initial inspections conducted by helicopter overflight at four CWPFs scheduled for destruction in Iraq.

1.15 By 31 December 2011, 43 of the 70 declared CWPFs had been destroyed, and 21 had been converted for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. Of the remaining six (five in Iraq and one in the Russian Federation), two were due to be converted and four to be destroyed.

1.16 The Convention provides that all States Parties shall reduce residual production capacity at CWPFs to zero by 29 April 2007[8]. At the end of the reporting period, the required level had been reached in 10 of the 11 States Parties having declared CWPFs at the time of the entry into force of the Convention. The deadlines for destruction and conversion of CWPFs in Iraq were yet to be established.

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[6] In January 2012, a technical visit by the Secretariat confirmed that these munitions were chemical weapons and hence declarable.

[7] In its decision C-16/DEC.3, the Conference also called upon Libya to complete the destruction of its Category 2 chemical weapons as soon as possible, but in any case, by no later than 29 April 2012.

[8] See subparagraph 30(a) of Part V of the Verification Annex.

Old and abandoned chemical weapons

1.17 The OPCW carried out seven inspections related to OCWs in seven States Parties during the review period. Seven States Parties reported new OCW discoveries to the OPCW in 2011.

1.18 Regarding ACWs, the Secretariat conducted nine inspections, eight of which related to chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, where recovery and excavation activities continued throughout 2011; one inspection took place in the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the discovery of a suspected ACW.

1.19 According to the 90-day reports submitted by both China and Japan, 25,974 chemical weapons were destroyed in 2011 using the mobile destruction facility in Nanjing City that was inaugurated in 2010. Preparations were under way, at the end of the year, for the introduction of two additional ACW destruction facilities to be deployed at Shijiazhuang and Haerbaling, respectively. For the latter facility, the Council approved a facility arrangement and destruction plan in 2011.

1.20 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, 15 States Parties had declared OCWs and four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China.

Riot control agents

1.21 At the end of the review period, 130 States Parties had declared possession of riot control agents (mainly tear gases). Annex 4 provides information on such declarations received by 31 December 2011.

INDUSTRY VERIFICATION

1.22 States Parties to the Convention provide declarations related to the production, import/export, and in some cases processing and consumption, of chemicals that are listed in the three Schedules of chemicals contained in the Convention's Annex on Chemicals,[9] as well as other chemical production facilities (OCPFs) producing discrete organic chemicals for purposes not prohibited by the Convention[10]. Table 1 provides information about such chemical-industry declarations received by the OPCW by 31 December 2011. Annexes 5, 6, and 7 of this report contain data, listed by State Party, on declared and inspectable Schedule 2, Schedule 3, and OCPFs.

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[9] Schedule 1 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, with no or only limited non-prohibited use; Schedule 2 contains known precursors and some toxic substances, which are not produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use; and Schedule 3 contains chemicals known to have been developed as chemical weapons or precursors, which may be produced in large commercial quantities for non-prohibited use.

[10] For complete information on the verification regime and its definitions, see the Convention.

TABLE 1: DECLARED FACILITIES BY TYPE, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

Type of Facility	Declared Facilities	Facilities Subject to Inspection[11]	States Parties Having Reported Declarable Facilities[12]	States Parties With Facilities Subject to Inspection
Schedule 1	27	27	22	22
Schedule 2	469	179	38	23
Schedule 3	456	421	35	33
OCPF	4,404	4,228	80	80
Total	**5,356**	**4,855**	**80**[13]	**80**[14]

1.23 As can be seen in Table 2, the Secretariat carried out 209 Article VI inspections in 2011. These comprised 11 Schedule 1 facilities (41% of the total of inspectable facilities), 42 Schedule 2 plant sites (25%), 29 Schedule 3 plant sites (7%), and 127 OCPFs (3%).

1.24 There were no uncertainties recorded at any of these inspections. Fourteen resulted in issues requiring further attention, and 166 in requests for further information to be provided in declarations. In addition, six of the 127 OCPF inspections were carried out at facilities that were found not to be inspectable pursuant to the Convention.

TABLE 2: ARTICLE VI INSPECTIONS

Number of Article VI Inspections by Year									
2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
85	132	150	162	180	200	200	208	208	209

Policy guidelines

1.25 In October 2011, the Council adopted a decision on the issue of policy guidelines for determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-66/DEC.10, dated 7 October 2011). The Council decided that these guidelines should be taken into account in a balanced manner, recognising that the number of Article VI inspections would continue to be determined pursuant both to the requirements of, and the limits set by, the Convention. In adopting the Programme and Budget for 2012 (C-16/DEC.12, dated 2 December 2011), the Conference, welcoming the Council's decision, decided that the number of Article VI inspections should be 219 for 2012, 229 for 2013, and 241 for 2014.

Timely declarations

1.26 In the interest of effective and efficient OPCW verification, the Council has requested that all States Parties concerned ensure that their Article VI declarations are submitted on time, and that the Secretariat continues to inform States Parties of their reporting requirement. In 2011, 66% of States Parties submitted their required annual declarations on past activities (ADPAs) for 2010 on time, as compared with 60% in the preceding year. At the cut-off date for this report, eight States Parties had yet to submit their initial Article VI declarations.

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[11] Above the threshold for verification through on-site inspections.

[12] Includes annual declarations on anticipated activities and annual declarations on past activities.

[13] Number of States Parties having declared any Article VI facility.

[14] Number of States Parties having at least one inspectable Article VI facility.

Optimisation of inspection activities

1.27 The Secretariat continued to seek ways to optimise the use of its human and material resources in the conduct of inspections. One way of saving resources is to conduct sequential inspections. In 2011, such sequential inspections were carried out 47 times—covering 94 of the 209 individual inspections—with resultant savings in inspection costs (see Table 3). As shown in Table 3, this represented an increase of almost 20% compared with 2010. In 45 cases, both inspections took place in the same country, while the sequential inspections were carried out in neighbouring countries in two cases. Further progress in this regard could be achieved if all the States Parties that receive at least six Article VI inspections per year endorse the practice of sequential inspections. In 2011, 14 States Parties received six inspections or more. At the cut-off date for this report, four of those States Parties, receiving a total of 39 inspections in 2011, had yet to agree to the conduct of sequential inspections on their territories. Two of these had agreed to conduct trials of sequential inspections in 2012.

TABLE 3: SEQUENTIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Sequential Inspections by Year								
2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
8	16	23	26	26	37	42	40	47

Sampling and analysis

1.28 In 2011, the OPCW continued to undertake S&A inspections on a routine basis. Eight such missions were carried out in 2011. Between the introduction of S&A in 2006 and the end of 2011, 46 such missions had been conducted in 22 of the 23 States Parties with inspectable Schedule 2 facilities.

Electronic declarations

1.29 Forty States Parties used the option to submit their ADPAs for the year 2010 in electronic format. These electronic declarations covered approximately 93% of all the facilities declared in 2011 pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.

1.30 In 2011, 40 representatives from 26 States Parties were trained on the subject of EDNA in the margins of the Sixteenth Session of the Conference and during a regional EDNA workshop in Pakistan. In addition to these events, the Secretariat provided a basic course on electronic declarations as part of a training course organised by the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN), and several meetings were held at OPCW Headquarters with States Parties showing an interest in using electronic declarations. Meanwhile, the EDNA Project Team has continued to work on improvements to EDNA based on the requests received from the States Parties.

Transfers of scheduled chemicals

1.31 States Parties report to the OPCW any export or import of scheduled chemicals,[15] including exports of Schedule 3 chemicals, to States not Party to the Convention. Advance notification must be given by both parties of a transfer of Schedule 1 chemicals between States Parties. Transfers of Schedule 1 or 2 chemicals to or from States not Party to the Convention are proscribed for States Parties to the Convention, and States Parties are obliged to require end-user certificates in connection with transfers of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party.

1.32 In 2011, the Secretariat received nine notifications relating to five transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals, involving five States Parties, due to take place in 2011. Of these five, four were listed as sending and four as receiving States Parties (three States Parties were listed as both sending and receiving States Parties). The Secretariat also received nine notifications relating to nine transfers that had taken place in 2010, and two notifications relating to a single transfer that was due to take place in 2012.

1.33 ADPAs received in 2011 indicated that 54 States Parties had transferred a total of approximately 5,600 MTs of Schedule 2 chemicals in 2010.

1.34 ADPAs regarding Schedule 3 chemicals indicated that 123 States Parties had transferred approximately 311,000 MTs of such chemicals in 2010. Seven States Parties exported four Schedule 3 chemicals to three States not Party, with the chemical thionyl chloride accounting for 51% of the 1,944 MTs of Schedule 3 chemicals declared to have been exported to States not Party in 2010.

FACILITATIONS

1.35 The Convention specifies a number of issues on which the OPCW is to decide after the entry into force of the Convention, and additional open issues have been identified by the policy-making organs in subsequent years. Such issues are generally handled through informal consultations coordinated by a facilitator from one of the State Party delegations, and with the support of the Secretariat.

1.36 Several verification-related facilitations were pursued in 2011, with the technical support of the Secretariat. In the Chemical Weapons Cluster, consultations continued in 2011 regarding the nature of continued verification measures upon completion of ten years of systematic verification following the conversion of a CWPF[16]. The Industry Cluster continued consultations on the OCPF site-selection methodology and began consultations on the number of Article VI inspections, aggregate national data on Schedule 3 production, *de minimis* value for Schedule 1 transfers, and salts of scheduled chemicals. During 2011, the Council adopted a decision on the issue of policy guidelines determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-66/DEC.10), and noted the co-facilitators' report on the OPCW site-selection methodology. The Secretariat also made presentations on other outstanding issues during the consultations.

1.37 The OPCW continued to consider legal and technical issues concerning the captive use of a Schedule 1 chemical as part of the production of an analgesic, brought to the attention of the Council in 2010 by Denmark. In 2011, Denmark withdrew its earlier proposals, stating that it would henceforth be applying a different production method that did not involve Schedule 1 chemicals.

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[15] Subject to certain minimum quantities.

[16] See paragraph 85 of Part V the Verification Annex.

1.38 Over and above the consultations in the clusters, the Secretariat also provided several papers on technical and financial matters in support of the consultations facilitated by the Chairperson of the Council on the final extended deadline for destruction.

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

1.39 Forty-four percent of the 371 inspections/rotations that the OPCW conducted in 2011 were chemical weapons-related. The remaining 56% concerned chemical-industry inspections under Article VI of the Convention. In terms of inspector days, the bulk of the inspection effort concerned inspections or rotations at operating CWDFs. Seventy-four percent of the 16,821 inspector days in 2011 concerned inspections/rotations at CWDFs, which are typically of longer duration than other types of inspections. A summary of the inspections carried out in 2011 is provided in Table 4.

TABLE 4: INSPECTIONS COMPLETED IN 2011

	Number of Inspections/Rotations	Number of Facilities or Sites Inspected	Number of Inspector Days[17]
Chemical weapons-related inspections			
CWDF	112	10	12,278
CWSF	20	12	620
CWPF	12	11	160
OCW	7	7	83
ACW	10	8	292
DHCW[18]	1	N/A	175
Subtotal	162	48	13,608
Article VI inspections (chemical industry)			
Schedule 1	11	11	182
Schedule 2	42	42	1,018
Schedule 3	29	29	453
OCPF	127	127	1,560
Subtotal	209	209	3,213
Total	**371**	**257**	**16,821**

Challenge inspections

1.40 As in previous years, no challenge inspections were requested in 2011. However, the Secretariat continues to maintain a high standard of readiness to conduct challenge inspections under Article IX of the Convention, as requested by the States Parties. From 27 October to 10 November 2011, a major challenge-inspection exercise took place at OPCW Headquarters and in Thailand. The event was organised in cooperation with Thailand and with the contribution of Australia. It was the first time

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[17] The number of days spent on an inspection multiplied by the number of inspectors assigned to it.

[18] Destruction of hazardous chemical weapons.

that such an exercise was conducted in Asia. Twenty-five inspectors participated in the field segment of the exercise, which took place at a chemical industrial site. Other participants included most Divisions and Branches at OPCW Headquarters, a team of exercise planners and evaluators from the Secretariat, and a group of independent evaluators. A mock request for OPCW support in connection with a United Nations investigation of alleged use in a non-State Party was injected as part of the exercise. After the event, the Secretariat circulated a report on the exercise (S/973/2011, dated 28 November 2011), which contained a summary of lessons to be learned and was based on a thorough evaluation of the exercise. Recommendations made in the report will be addressed, in order to ensure that the OPCW continues to maintain preparedness to conduct a challenge inspection pursuant to the Convention.

Investigations of alleged use

1.41 As in previous years, the Secretariat received no requests from States Parties for an investigation of alleged use (IAU) during the year in review.

1.42 Following on from the 2010 ASSISTEX 3 event in Tunisia, and taking into consideration recommendations from the evaluation of that exercise, inspectors completed several training courses designed to ensure readiness for the conduct of an IAU. These included table-top exercises in team leadership, together with field training and exercises in reconnaissance and sampling, command-and-control operations, decontamination, reconnaissance, and non-destructive evaluation. All of these IAU-related courses were conducted in the Netherlands.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING

Sample analysis

1.43 A workshop on confidence-building exercises for biomedical sample analysis was held during the year to discuss the findings from the first exercise, and to initiate planning for a second exercise. A second confidence-building exercise for biomedical sample analysis was to be conducted in February 2012.

1.44 During the challenge-inspection exercise in Thailand, the OPCW Laboratory supported the team in its S&A activities, and advised the Director-General on the dispatch of samples to designated laboratories, although that element was ultimately not part of the actual exercise.

OPCW proficiency tests

1.45 Each year, the OPCW carries out proficiency tests for institutions that may wish to participate in the OPCW network of analytical laboratories. The year under review saw the completion of the Twenty-Eighth, the holding of the Twenty-Ninth, and the start of the Thirtieth OPCW Proficiency Tests. At the end of the reporting period, there were 22 designated laboratories from 17 Member States, four of which had had their designation temporarily suspended. Annex 8 shows the status of each designated laboratory as at 31 December 2011.

OPCW Central Analytical Database

1.46 Table 5 reflects the number of chemicals covered in the OPCW Central Analytical Database (OCAD) for each technique for the last four years[19]. It should be noted that only the GC(RI)[20] and MS[21] data are currently used in on-site analysis.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF CHEMICAL SPECIES IN THE OCAD

Status at the end of	2008	2009	2010	2011
IR[22]	687	698	698	716
GC(RI)	2,747	2,894	3,018	3,470
NMR[23]	298	298	298	298
MS	3,049	3,214	3,321	3,657

Inspector training

1.47 During 2011, 4,691 inspector training days were utilised for the training of both new and existing inspectors. This training was supported by twelve States Parties: Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, the Netherlands, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

1.48 For existing inspectors, ongoing training was provided to all speciality groups, involving the delivery of 122 training courses throughout the year. In preparation for the challenge-inspection exercise in Thailand, inspectors attended several training courses as part of the Secretariat's ongoing efforts to ensure its readiness to perform an inspection under Article IX of the Convention. Training courses covered the subjects of command and control; exit monitoring and managed-access field training; investigative interview skills; risk communication; challenge-inspection-report writing; and planning and negotiating.

1.49 Nine professionals from nine States Parties joined the OPCW Inspectorate Division in 2011 in Group L. Eight of these successfully completed the training course, with one inspector leaving the Secretariat before successfully completing all elements. The training programme for the new inspectors included lectures by experts on verification policy, chemical demilitarisation, and industry verification; case studies and table-top exercises to ensure familiarity with on-site inspection procedures; and field training in the use of approved OPCW inspection equipment and procedures. The trainees were able to observe a wide range of OCWs and work on procedures for the identification and usability criteria. Together with existing analytical-chemist inspectors, the OPCW Laboratory trained three new analytical-chemist inspectors from group L in OPCW S&A procedures and chemical-weapons analysis.

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[19] Unlike the OCAD tables included in annual reports before 2009, the number of data reported in Table 5 represents the number of distinct chemicals rather than the number of items of data in the database.

[20] GC(RI) = gas chromatography (retention index).

[21] MS = mass spectrometry.

[22] IR = infrared.

[23] NMR = Nuclear-magnetic resonance.

1.50 Field training was designed to familiarise the new inspectors with personal protection, detection, decontamination, and safe working procedures during entries into toxic environments and involved training with live chemical-warfare agents. One of the core elements of the training of new inspectors was the mock inspection training at two declared facilities with the support of the States Parties involved.

2. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

2.1 The international cooperation and assistance programmes implemented by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Articles VII, X, and XI of the Convention that relate to the economic and technological development of States Parties. The programmes are aimed at the building of skills and capabilities in areas relating to the peaceful application of chemistry, with the focus on integrated chemicals management, chemical knowledge promotion and exchange, industry outreach, and enhancing analytical capabilities in Member States whose economies are developing or in transition.

2.2 Following the workshop on Article XI of the Convention, held in The Hague, the Netherlands, in 2010 and as a result of 12 informal consultations held during 2011, a decision on the components of an agreed framework for the full implementation of Article XI was reached through consensus at the Sixteenth Session of the Conference (C-16/DEC.10, dated 1 December 2011). The decision marks a key point in the ongoing implementation of Article XI of the Convention and provides a clear framework for future activities in promoting peaceful uses of chemistry.

Associate Programme

2.3 The twelfth edition of the Associate Programme came to a successful conclusion on 23 September 2011. Participants represented 28 States Parties, including 11 African States Parties. The intensive nine-week programme entailed modules at the OPCW Headquarters and the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as hands-on training at state-of-the-art plants in the chemical industry. National Authorities, academic and specialised institutions, chemical-industry associations, and chemical companies in several industrialised Member States, including the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Spain assisted in organising various components of the programme. To date, the Associate Programme has equipped 265 scientists and engineers from 96 developing countries and countries with economies in transition, combining both theoretical and practical training in modern production and in management and safety practices in the chemical industry.

Conference-Support Programme

2.4 In 2011, 24 events in 16 Member States were supported with a view to facilitating the exchange of scientific and technical information in areas relating to the peaceful use of chemistry. The events covered a variety of subjects, including the CBRN[24] threat and terrorism, electron crystallography and powder diffraction, interactions of soil minerals with organic components and microorganisms, crystallography, solution chemistry, chemistry and the environment, molecular liquids: from short-scale to long-scale dynamics, physico-chemical methods in drugs discovery and development, natural products, and analysis of chemical-warfare agents.

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[24] CBRN = chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear.

Courses on analytical skills development

2.5 Eight international courses were organised during 2011 to provide training in the analysis of chemicals related to the Convention. A total of 116 qualified analytical chemists were trained through these courses. The courses were held in Helsinki, Finland, (four); Warsaw, Poland; Pretoria, South Africa; Sidi Thabet, Tunisia; and Kyiv, Ukraine. Support provided by the governments of Finland, Poland, South Africa, Tunisia, and Ukraine for these courses was appreciated by the Secretariat.

Industry-Outreach Programme

2.6 Under the Industry-Outreach Programme, six chemical safety management events were organised in 2011 with 233 participants. The courses were held in Wuppertal, Germany; Mumbai and Vadodara, India; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Doha, Qatar; and Pretoria, South Africa. Support provided by the governments of Germany, India, Malaysia, Qatar, and South Africa, as well as by the EU Commission, was appreciated by the Secretariat.

Internship-Support Programme

2.7 A total of 12 internships were supported in 2011. Two of the internships were funded through a voluntary contribution from Portugal and were specifically for Portuguese-speaking countries, the other ten internships were directly supported from the regular Programme and Budget of the OPCW.

Programme for Support of Research Projects

2.8 Under the Programme for Support of Research Projects, four research projects directly funded by the OPCW were undertaken and 35 projects jointly funded with the International Foundation for Science were concluded in 2011.

Laboratory-Assistance Programme

2.9 Under the Laboratory-Assistance Programme, technical assistance was extended to three institutions, namely: Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya; Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa; and L'Institut National de Recherche et d'Analyse Physico-chimique, Sidi Thabet, Tunisia.

Equipment-Exchange Programme

2.10 Under this programme, one Bruker Daltonic GC-MS instrument was received by the Laboratory for Nuclear Biological and Chemical Protection and Monitoring in Zagreb, Croatia. At the cut-off date for this report, 40 desktop computers with printers and some items of laboratory equipment were under shipment to 10 Member States (Bolivia, Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ukraine, and Zambia). Such items of equipment were either donated by the OPCW, or their transfer was facilitated.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

2.11 In 2011, the Secretariat has once again sought to support States Parties with regard to their efforts to meet their obligations under Articles VI and VII of the Convention and has continued to broaden the capabilities of States Parties to effectively implement the Convention.

2.12 Assistance provided by the Secretariat has been focused specifically on the following areas:

(a) establishing National Authorities for effective liaison with the Secretariat;

(b) taking the necessary steps to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention;

(c) identifying declarable chemical-industry and trade activities; and

(d) submitting declarations.

2.13 The Secretariat has also responded to the identified needs of States Parties by providing training and workshops in the areas of customs, the implementation of the requirements of the transfers regime, and the training of National Authority personnel to become national inspection escorts.

2.14 The Secretariat has also sought to obtain annual declarations and updates from States Parties in terms of the requirements under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention. States Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of their having fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs 1 (a, b and c), 2, and 3 of Article VII. The number of such submissions received indicates that 137 States Parties have implemented measures as required under these paragraphs of the Convention. The number of States Parties that have legislation covering all key areas identified as part of the action plan for the implementation of Article VII stands at 87, while the number of States Parties that have confirmed that they have carried out their reviews under subparagraph 2(e) of Article XI is 65.

Technical assistance

2.15 Thirteen Member States received bilateral technical-assistance visits (TAVs) in the areas listed in paragraph 2.12 above. Two TAVs were undertaken to meet with the Commission of the African Union (AU) as part of the efforts of the Secretariat to further implement the memorandum of understanding between the AU and the Secretariat, and to facilitate the support of the AU and its various structures in supporting implementation of the Convention by African Member States. The remaining 11 TAVs were undertaken to Algeria, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Congo, Gambia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone.

Regional meetings of the National Authorities

2.16 Four regional meetings for National Authorities and other government officials involved in the implementation of the Convention took place in Estonia (Eastern

Europe) in May, Ghana (Africa) in July, Argentina (GRULAC[25]) in September and Singapore (Asia) in October to discuss practical aspects of implementing the Convention. Regional meetings of National Authorities are an opportunity for the National Authorities to exchange views and best practices on their own efforts towards national implementation and to draw on the expertise available from the Secretariat on specific issues such as transfers, inspections, and declarations.

Specialised workshops and training courses

2.17 Ten regional, subregional and national workshops for National Authority officials, customs officials, and other stakeholders of National Authorities were held in 2011: a training course for inspection escorts (Republic of Korea); five customs training courses (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malaysia, and Ukraine); a legal drafters' workshop (Uganda); a training course on EDNA for Asian National Authorities (Pakistan); a workshop for licensing, customs, and border-control authorities (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia); and a workshop for the chemical industry (Mexico).

2.18 In addition to the specialised workshops and training courses, representatives of the Secretariat also attended the annual meeting of the Green Customs Initiative (GCI). The Secretariat has continued to work with the GCI and the World Customs Organization in the development of an e-learning course for customs officials on the transfers regime of the Convention.

2.19 Two basic training courses for National Authority personnel were offered by the Secretariat in 2011 as part of its ongoing programme of enhancing the competence of National Authority personnel to effectively implement the Convention. The basic courses were conducted in Ethiopia and the Netherlands in October 2011.

2.20 Along with face-to-face training, the Secretariat will soon be offering a series of e-learning modules to its external target audiences. The e-learning initiative aims at increasing the impact of face-to-face training and capacity-building efforts by the Secretariat. The first target group for e-learning will be personnel of National Authorities and their associated stakeholders. Additionally, as part of the effort to develop this capacity internally, the Secretariat has offered training to 22 of its staff in the use of e-learning development tools. This will allow the Secretariat to develop or update its e-learning modules in a cost-efficient manner. E-learning modules targeting external audiences will be accessible through the Secretariat's learning-management system, which will facilitate better follow-up and evaluation of delivered e-learning training.

2.21 The Secretariat has also developed a database, which is to be found on the OPCW external server and which is available to all States Parties, in which activities undertaken by States Parties in support of the national implementation efforts of other States Parties can be listed and shared. The Secretariat will list its own activities on this database as part of its efforts to make its activities more transparent to all States Parties.

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[25] GRULAC = Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities

2.22 The focus of the annual meeting, held in November, was on five separate thematic areas identified by the Secretariat in consultation with States Parties. The five thematic areas focused on the following:

(a) preparing and submitting declarations under Article VI of the Convention, as well as the transfers regime;

(b) management of inspections under Article VI;

(c) drafting and enacting national implementing legislation;

(d) assistance and protection under Article X; and

(e) chemical-safety management.

2.23 These five themes were assigned to break-out groups composed of attending members of National Authorities who took the opportunity to discuss and debate the topical aspects of each theme and subsequently to make proposals to the other participants (and the Secretariat) for future possible actions to address needs or shortcomings experienced by National Authorities in their efforts to effectively implement the Convention. The meeting, which attracted more than 170 participants from 110 States Parties, enabled participants to engage and share their experiences and best practices and to identify possible areas of future focus for the Secretariat. The Secretariat also conducted over 200 consultations with National Authorities on a wide range of issues of common interest.

ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

2.24 The assistance-and-protection activities performed by the OPCW are based on the provisions of Article X of the Convention, which gives States Parties the right to request assistance and protection in case of the use or threat of use of chemical weapons. Article X also acknowledges the right of States Parties to receive expert advice on the development and improvement of protective capacities against chemical weapons.

Advice to States Parties on protection programmes against chemical weapons

2.25 During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to conduct long-term national capacity-building projects on the development and improvement of protection against chemical weapons for personnel who are involved in emergency response. In the context of these projects, an advanced course was held in La Paz, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), in February. Two courses (basic and advanced) were held in Asunción, Paraguay, (one in March and another in April) in preparation for high-visibility events during the celebration of 200 years of independence. A practical exercise on emergency response was organised in Guadalajara, Mexico, in June, for preparation of the Pan American Games of 2011.

2.26 Capacity-building workshops and training courses on emergency response in case of use or threat of use of chemical weapons were organised in several regions and subregions with a view to facilitating regional coordination. In February, the Secretariat (together with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre) organised the annual seminar for the States Parties of Southeastern Europe, held in Croatia. Two regional workshops on Article X of the Convention and issues of regional cooperation in the areas of assistance and emergency response against chemical weapons, one for States Parties in Asia and the other for those in Latin America and the Caribbean, were held respectively in June in Xian, China, and in September in Lima, Peru.

2.27 Four regional assistance-and-protection courses on chemical-emergency response related to offers made by States Parties under Article X of the Convention were conducted in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, for 16 States Parties from the Asia region, in May; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for 16 States Parties from the GRULAC region, in August; Madrid, Spain, for 18 States Parties from the GRULAC region, in October; and Singapore city, Singapore, for 18 States Parties from the Asia region, in November.

2.28 In response to a request for expert advice, the Secretariat conducted an initial technical-assessment visit to Chile, which was conducted in Santiago, Chile, in December. The main purpose of the visit was to discuss the specific needs and requirements of this State Party in respect of assistance and protection against chemical weapons, in preparation for the next European Union-Latin America and Caribbean Summit.

2.29 The Secretariat organised international courses, workshops, and meetings on assistance and protection against chemical weapons in collaboration with the governments of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Pakistan, Serbia, Slovakia, and Switzerland. The Secretariat, together with the National Authority of the Russian Federation, also organised a protection-network meeting in the Russian Federation. The twelfth workshop for the coordination of assistance under Article X of the Convention took place at OPCW Headquarters in November, and focused on implementation of Article X of the Convention, with the theme "challenges and opportunities for 2012 and beyond".

Coordinating and mobilising the international-response mechanism

2.30 The Secretariat has continued formal communication with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research institute, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Health Organisation, and other agencies potentially involved in an emergency response, in order to cope with mandated assistance tasks in a cost-effective and coordinated manner.

2.31 An agreement was concluded between the OPCW and the Government of Peru concerning the procurement, upon demand, of assistance in accordance with subparagraph 34(b) of Article VIII and subparagraph 7(b) of Article X of the Convention (EC-66/DEC.7, dated 5 October 2011).

2.32 During the reporting period, the Secretariat maintained the pool of selected qualified experts in the fields of toxicology, the disposal of unexploded ordnance and improvised explosive devices, and disaster management, who will support the Secretariat team in the event of a request for assistance under Article X of the Convention. The Secretariat renewed the contracts of the qualified experts until 31 December 2011 and has extended them until August 2012.

2.33 The facilitator for Article X issues called for informal consultations to discuss and provide information, including for the preparation of relevant draft decisions, on the following matters: guidance and advice in respect of States Parties' submissions on their national-protection programmes; the annual project activities conducted by the Secretariat; the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X of the Convention as at 31 December 2010 (EC-64/DG.3, dated 28 March 2011); the preparedness of the OPCW to deliver assistance (paragraph 6.26 of EC-65/4, dated 15 July 2011); the regional assistance-and-protection concept, including the "centres of excellence" for assistance and protection against chemical weapons (paragraph 6.38 of EC-66/4, dated 7 October 2011); the mandates and policies of international organisations vis-à-vis victims of chemical weapons; and the establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011).

2.34 In-house training sessions were conducted with the support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the members of the Assistance Coordination and Assessment Team (ACAT) of the Secretariat.

Obligations of States Parties under paragraphs 4 and 7 of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention

2.35 Between the entry into force of the Convention and the end of the reporting period, 146 States Parties had submitted information on their national programmes for protective purposes, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article X of the Convention (see Annex 9).

2.36 As at 31 December 2011, 78 Member States had met their obligations under paragraph 7 of Article X (see Annex 10).

2.37 At the end of the period under review, in accordance with subparagraph 7(a) of Article X, 44 States Parties had made contributions to the voluntary fund for assistance. As at 31 December 2011, the fund amounted to EUR 1,426,560.29 (see Annex 11).

The OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention

2.38 In 2011, the Director-General further extended the OPCW Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Africa Programme"). During the year under review, the Africa Programme continued to be a central feature of the efforts of the Secretariat. The activities set out below were undertaken under the auspices of the Africa Programme.

2.39 Throughout 2011, the International Cooperation Branch continued engagement with African Member States to accelerate and strengthen efforts under the Africa Programme in order to meet the needs and requests of the African Member States. All the activities of the existing projects were carried out with a focus on Africa, with some programmes designed specifically for the African Member States.

2.40 The Assistance and Protection Branch, with the financial support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, organised a planning meeting at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana, in April, in the framework of the protection capacity-building project for States Parties in the West African subregion. Two regional assistance-and-protection courses on chemical-emergency response were conducted: one in Gwalior, India, in March for 16 African States Parties, and another in Tshwane, South Africa, in September for 14 African States Parties.

2.41 The Implementation Support Branch organised a number of activities with a view to providing technical assistance and to conducting subregional and regional meetings, specialised workshops, and training courses. These included activities in Algeria, Cape Verde, the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Uganda.

3. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES

Sixteenth Regular Session

3.1 Among the matters on which the Conference adopted decisions at its Sixteenth Session, which was held from 28 November to 2 December 2011, were the following:

(a) A request by Libya for the extension of the final deadline for destruction of its Category 1 chemical weapons (C-16/DEC.3);

(b) Amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the OPCW (C-16/DEC.7, dated 30 November 2011);

(c) The future implementation of the tenure policy of the OPCW (C-16/DEC.9, dated 30 November 2011);

(d) The components of an agreed framework for the full implementation of Article XI (C-16/DEC.10);

(e) The final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 (C-16/DEC.11);

(f) The Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2012 (C-16/DEC.12);

(g) The establishment of the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and on the establishment of a voluntary Trust Fund for this purpose (C-16/DEC.13); and

(h) The universality of the Convention and the further implementation of the universality action plan (C-16/DEC.16, dated 2 December 2011).

3.2 The Conference at this same session considered and noted several Notes by the Director-General related to the implementation of Article VII obligations (EC-66/DG.7 C-16/DG.10, dated 29 August 2011; EC-66/DG.8 C-16/DG.11, dated 29 August 2011 and Corr.1, dated 4 November 2011; and EC-66/DG.9 C-16/DG.12, dated 29 August 2011 and Corr.1, dated 4 November 2011).

3.3 The Conference recommended that the Council establish an open-ended working group to begin preparations, in cooperation with the Secretariat, for the Third Review Conference, to be convened in accordance with paragraph 22 of Article VIII of the Convention.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

3.4 During the reporting period, the Council considered a number of reports by the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the Convention, including as regards verification activities and the implementation of Articles X and XI.

3.5 The Chairperson of the Council, the Director-General of the Secretariat, and other representatives of the Council conducted a visit to the United States of America from

26 February to 4 March 2011, visiting the Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant, Colorado, and the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, Utah, to consider the progress and efforts made towards achieving complete destruction (EC-64/4, dated 14 April 2011).

3.6 The Council also:

(a) reviewed progress in and adopted decisions on the destruction of chemical weapons and the destruction or conversion of CWPFs;

(b) approved a recommendation to the Conference regarding the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012;

(c) monitored the progress made in implementing the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations, and submitted several Notes on the matter to the Conference;

(d) adopted a decision on the policy guidelines for determining the number of Article VI inspections (EC-66/DEC.10);

(e) monitored the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention;

(f) approved modifications or amendments to facility agreements between the OPCW and a number of States Parties; and

(g) approved a recommendation to the Conference on future implementation of the tenure policy of the OPCW (EC-M-31/DEC.2, dated 24 November 2011), and adopted a number of other decisions on administrative and financial matters.

ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

3.7 The Commission for the Settlement of Disputes Related to Confidentiality (hereinafter "the Confidentiality Commission") held its Thirteenth Meeting from 30 May to 1 June and, inter alia, further reviewed its operating procedures.

3.8 The Advisory Body on Administrative and Financial Matters held its Thirtieth Session in June, and its Thirty-First in September. At these sessions, it made recommendations in a number of areas, including on the status of the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2012 (C-16/DEC.12).

3.9 The Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) held two sessions, its Sixteenth in April 2011 and its Seventeenth in November 2011, during which it reviewed and made recommendations on a number of issues, including: the work of the temporary working groups on S&A and on the convergence of chemistry and biology (both of which met in November 2011); scheduled chemicals; outreach to the scientific community; and preparations for the contribution of the SAB to the Third Review Conference in 2013.

3.10 The Conference at its Sixteenth Session considered and noted a report by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country on the performance of its activities in the period from October 2010 to September 2011 (EC-66/HCC/1 C-16/HCC/1, dated 4 October 2011).

4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSALITY

4.1 At the end of 2011, there remained eight States not Party to the Convention. With 188 States Parties, the Convention is one of the most widely acceded international treaties. In accordance with the provisions of the action plan on universality, the Secretariat continued to carry out activities aiming at the promotion of universal adherence to the Convention. For this purpose, the Secretariat acted with full understanding of the complexities involved for the remaining States not Party, and in readiness for indications of progress towards universality.

4.2 In July 2011, South Sudan became the 193rd Member State of the United Nations. On 13 September 2011, the Director-General addressed a letter to the South Sudanese authorities, encouraging them to join the Convention and offering the assistance of the OPCW in facilitating the accession of the country.

4.3 The Secretariat also continued its outreach efforts with the Governments of Angola and Myanmar. At the invitation of the Government of Myanmar, a delegation from the Secretariat extended a visit to Myanmar in June 2011. The Director–General met bilaterally with the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations on the sidelines of the First Committee of the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Secretariat furthermore sponsored the participation of five representatives of States not Party to participate in events organised by the OPCW, such as awareness-raising and training activities, including the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise.

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

4.4 During the period under review, the Director-General extended visits to a number of States Parties and addressed various international and scientific fora. Early in 2011, the Director-General addressed the Royal Society of Chemistry and a Wilton Park Conference in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the "Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa" defence academy in Italy; the Conference on Disarmament, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, and the 14th International Chemical Weapons Demilitarisation Conference in Switzerland; and the NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Annual NATO Conference on WMD[26] Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in Norway. The Director-General also addressed the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in the United States of America in October 2011. The Deputy Director-General addressed the Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in Switzerland.

4.5 The Director-General welcomed high-level visitors at the OPCW Headquarters throughout 2011: H.E. Mr Stephen Smith, Minister of Defence of Australia; H.E. Mr Kanat Saudabayev, Secretary of State of Kazakhstan; H.E. Mr Hoshyar Zebari, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq; and H.E. the Hon. Rishad Bathiudeen, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Sri Lanka.

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[26] WMD = weapons of mass destruction.

4.6 In April 2011, the Secretariat convened the "International Seminar on the OPCW's Contribution to Security and Non-Proliferation" at the OPCW Headquarters. The seminar attracted representatives from governments, industry, inter-governmental organisations, academia, and civil society, and shed light on a host of issues relevant to the future of the Organisation, particularly the convergence of chemistry and biology and CBRN security. The seminar sufficiently showcased the potential of the OPCW as a platform for international dialogue on chemical safety and security issues.

4.7 The 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had requested the OPCW and other relevant international organisations to prepare background documentation for a conference, expected to be convened in 2012. In response to this request, the OPCW continued to provide support in 2011, taking into account work previously undertaken and experience gained in the field of chemical weapons disarmament. The Deputy Director-General led a delegation of the Secretariat in a seminar entitled "EU Seminar to promote confidence building and in support of a process aimed at establishing a zone free of WMD and means of delivery in the Middle East" which was held in Brussels, Belgium, on 6 and 7 July 2011. In her statement, the Deputy Director-General underlined the importance of universal adherence to the Convention, particularly in the context of the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East. In November 2011, the OPCW was also represented at a seminar in Amman, Jordan, on the same topic. The Director-General met Mr Jaakko Laajava—the facilitator for the 2012 conference to establish a WMD-free zone in the Middle East—on two occasions, and discussed the OPCW contribution to his endeavours.

4.8 The Secretariat continued its activities aiming at strengthening partnership and cooperation with the United Nations. The Secretariat liaised with the United Nations Office in Geneva to organise the 2011 United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament.

4.9 Additionally, the first publication of a quarterly journal, "OPCW Today," was launched in 2011.

4.10 A particular highlight of the OPCW's work in 2011 was the OPCW Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety and Security, held on 12 and 13 September 2011. The conference was organised to mark 2011 as the International Year of Chemistry and as a contribution of the OPCW to that celebration. The purpose of the conference was to underscore the critical importance of the use of chemistry for exclusively peaceful purposes and to further strengthen support for the Convention. Over 400 participants from 129 countries participated in the conference.

4.11 In October 2011, the Secretariat organised the eleventh induction workshop for new diplomatic personal involved in the work of the OPCW. Sixty-one delegates attended this workshop.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

4.12 In the course of 2011, the OPCW Internet website continued to undergo significant development. A number of new graphic features were developed to enliven the home page. Special micro-sites were created to promote and document major events such as the challenge-inspection exercise, among several others.

4.13 A new "OPCW network" was launched, which is fully integrated with the OPCW website and consists of new social media pages on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and Google Plus. The combined effect of this integration led to a sustained 25% increase in the number of monthly visitors to the OPCW website—an impressive achievement since its establishment 15 years ago. Below are the key performance indicators for the website and for the new social media sites.

FIGURE 1: OPCW WEBSITE TRAFFIC

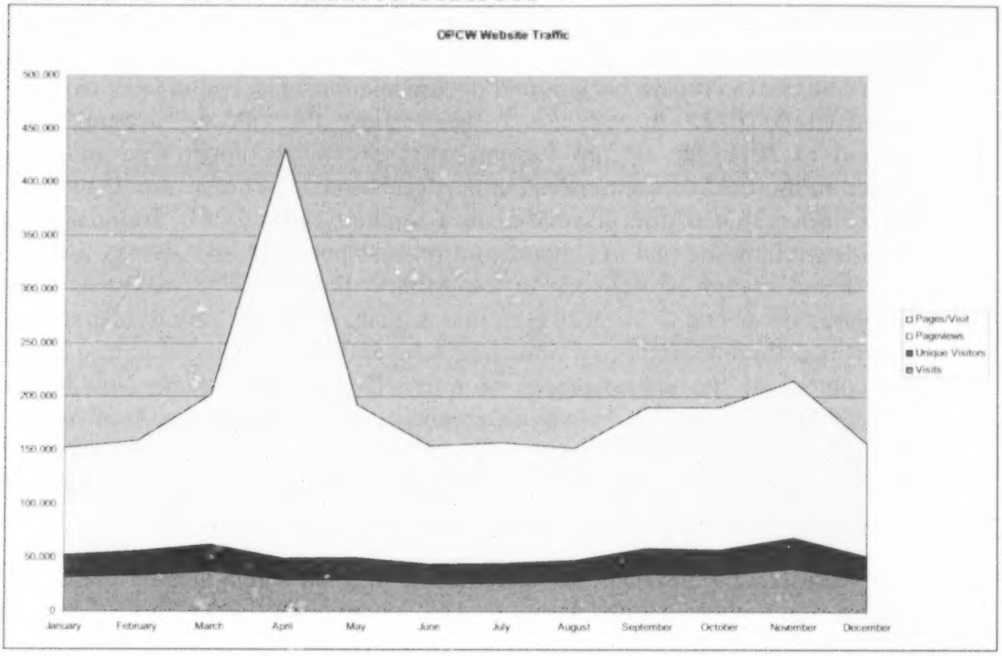
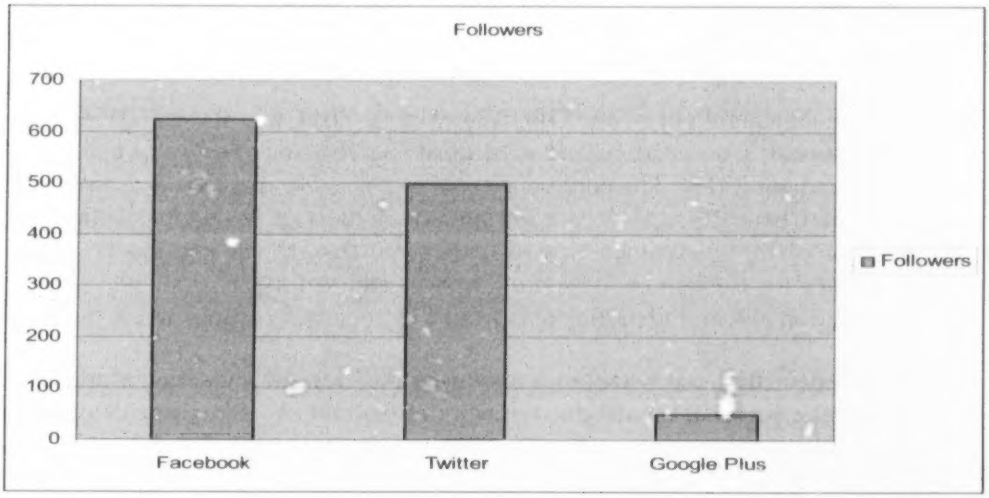


FIGURE 2: SOCIAL-MEDIA FOLLOWERS

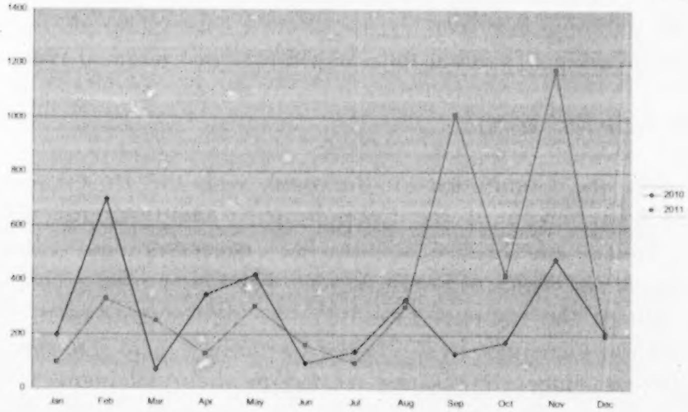


4.14 Using equipment purchased in December 2010, the Secretariat began making regular video productions to present the human face of the OPCW, including documentaries, promotional films, and interviews with a wide range of Secretariat officials and external stakeholders. The first-ever live webcast of an OPCW event, for the OPCW conference organised in the framework of the International Year of Chemistry, attracted viewers from more than 100 countries. A series of daily video feeds documented the entire 2011 challenge-inspection exercise; the feeds were presented on the website and screened at the OPCW Headquarters for delegations.

FIGURE 3: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF CHEMISTRY WEBCAST

4.15 The OPCW significantly expanded its outreach to news media to raise the international profile of the Organisation. The number of media citations of the OPCW during the year increased by more than 300% compared to 2010, and included material on chemical weapons destruction activities, national-level meetings and exercises, and developments in Libya.

FIGURE 4: COMPARISON OF MEDIA HITS FOR 2011 AND 2010



4.16 The OPCW participated in the annual "Open Day" for the general public, attracting 30% more visitors to the Secretariat than ever before and for the fourth consecutive year receiving the highest rating among the eight participating international organisations in an audience survey conducted by the municipality of The Hague. In partnership with the T.M.C. Asser Instituut, based in The Hague, the Secretariat organised the second annual "Summer Programme on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in a Changing World" for 30 young and mid-level professionals from 21 States Parties. During the year, a total of 36 groups comprising more than 800 diplomats, students, and members of the public visited the Secretariat for presentations by Secretariat staff members. Furthermore, a Cultural Committee was established to facilitate the staging of cultural events at OCPW Headquarters.

FIGURE 5: OPEN-DAY VIDEO

What is the OPCW?
This video is public.
287
Open Day at the OPCW

4.17 All of the aforementioned activities were conducted within the framework of a public-diplomacy strategy that was launched in early 2011 by an ad hoc task force led by the Media and Public Affairs Branch. The strategy focuses on communicating a set of core messages that emphasise the achievements of the OPCW and its multi-stakeholder approach to implementing the Convention.

4.18 As a highlight of the public-diplomacy strategy that aimed both to distil the core messages and motivate the broadest participation, including within the Secretariat, a selection process was conducted to define a "motto" for the Organisation. From various proposals, the winning entry was the motto now used alongside the existing OPCW logo, namely: "Working Together for a World Free of Chemical Weapons".

HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

4.19 In the reporting period, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was chaired by the then Chairperson of the Council, H.E. Mr Jean-François Blarel, Ambassador of France, and subsequently his successor as Chairperson, H.E. Mr Peter Goosen, Ambassador of South Africa. The Committee is comprised of representatives of each of the regional groups[27], two representatives of the Host Country, and the Director-General. In 2011, the Committee held one meeting (on 15 September) to discuss, inter alia, issues related to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, the privileges and immunities of Permanent Representations to the OPCW, and issues concerning OPCW staff members. The Committee reported on the progress made in its work to the Conference at its Sixteenth Session (EC-66/HCC/1 C-16/HCC/1).

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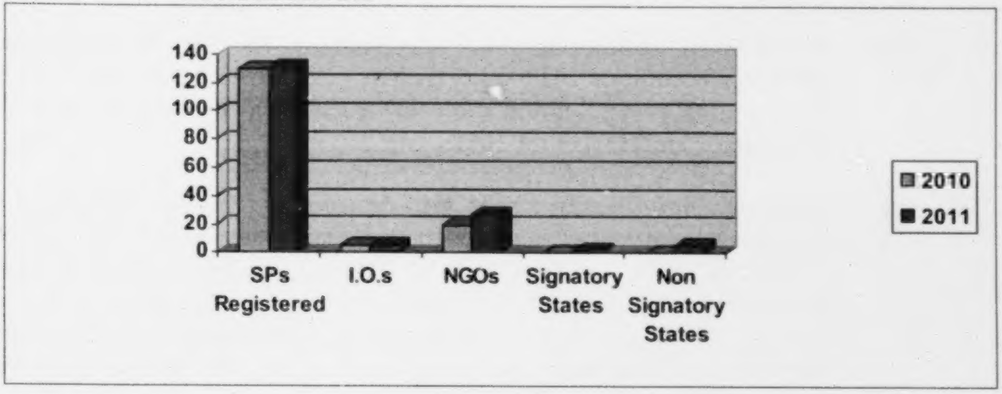
[27] Algeria and South Africa for the African Group; India and Pakistan for the Asian Group; Croatia, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine for the Eastern European Group; Costa Rica and Mexico for the GRULAC; and Belgium and Switzerland for the Western European and other States Group (WEOG).

PROTOCOL AND VISA SUPPORT

4.20 The year 2011 saw an increased level of attendance at the regular session of the Conference that required a corresponding increase in participation assistance, including ensuring proper accreditation, entry, VIP, and visa support. The Secretariat was able to sustain the required support and assistance to facilitate the participants in sessions of the Council and Conference, including participants from non-governmental organisations and States not Party.

FIGURE 6: PARTICIPANTS IN THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE



4.21 With regard to visa and entry requirements as defined by the Convention, it was recorded in 2011 that 128 States Parties (68%) were fully in compliance with the Convention where visa requirements were concerned. They either (promised to) issue two-year multiple-entry visas, or visas were not required for inspectors while travelling on UNLP[28] and/or MFA[29] cards. There were 28 States Parties (15%) that did not issue two-year multiple entry visas, as required by the Convention. Of these, 16 States Parties (9%) issued single-entry visas, and 12 States Parties (6%) issued multiple-entry visas for one year. A further 32 States Parties (17%) had yet to provide complete information on visa requirements.

4.22 The workload of the Secretariat related to privileges-and-immunities assistance drastically increased due to exceptionally high staff turnover in 2011 (including family members and domestic workers) and the policy change by the Host Country in respect of the issuing of ID cards to staff members' children who are studying abroad.

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[28] UNLP = United Nations laissez-passer.

[29] MFA = Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

5.1 The Administration Division supported the operational needs of the Organisation by providing services in the areas of budget, finance, human resources, information and communication technology, procurement, and training. Staff members in the Division also managed the physical infrastructure of the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague and the OPCW Laboratory in Rijswijk.

5.2 Key accomplishments of the Division in 2011 included:

(a) Formulating, monitoring, and implementing the OPCW Programme and Budget for 2011 of EUR 74.6 million, and providing Member States with timely support and information in reaching a positive decision on the Programme and Budget for 2012;

(b) Implementing IPSAS, producing pro-forma IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements as at 31 December 2010, and establishing the opening balances as at 1 January 2011. The OPCW's External Auditors assessed that these documents contained "all the elements that are necessary for a report under IPSAS". They further commented that they had been "very impressed with the level of enthusiasm and energy with which the Secretariat tackled the implementation project of IPSAS";

(c) During 2011, continued progress was made in revising human resources policies and procedures. The Staff Regulations and Interim Staff Rules regarding tenure were amended as a result of a decision by the Conference that limits possible exceptions to the seven-year tenure limit to those staff needed for the operational requirements of verification and inspection of destruction related activities. In the area of recruitment, the first report on the composition of the Secretariat was finalised and issued in 2011;

(d) Major upgrades of the security non-critical network with the implementation of virtual private networking, the upgrade of the e-mail system, file servers, and telephone switchboard, and the planning of internet-access enhancements in support of social media and e-learning initiatives;

(e) Enhancing software for the Verification Information System and implementation of the cooperation-and-assistance database. Other information systems released in 2011 included a new medical administration and reporting system, a new asset management and inventory system, and the finalisation of all administration information systems upgrades to comply with IPSAS;

(f) Continuation of the strengthening of administrative processes and streamlining internal procedures through increased use of information technology (IT) in the area of staff performance and training management;

(g) Processing 763 purchases for a total value of EUR 9.1 million. Major requestors were the Infrastructure Support Services Section, the Information Services Branch, and the Operations and Planning Branch. Purchase orders were awarded among 10 countries, with 82% of purchases being awarded to suppliers in the Netherlands. Thirty-seven purchase orders, totalling an amount of EUR 6.1 million, had a value of EUR 35,000 or higher. A total of 3,069 non-expendable assets with a purchase value of EUR 10.9 million and a net book value of EUR 3.1 million were reconciled in the centralised asset-management system;

(h) Utilising 93% (or EUR 1 million) of the training budget to provide 193 training courses covering 1,674 training seats; evaluation results show that 86% of those who provided feedback are applying skills and knowledge gained through training. Additionally, 115 staff members, including all programme managers, were trained in the principles of results-based management (RBM) to support the adoption by the Organisation of RBM concepts, including a clearer articulation of inputs to the 2012 Programme and Budget process and a stronger linkage with the medium-term-plan. Knowledge- and risk-management initiatives were also introduced, to enhance the application of RBM principles;

(i) The RBM initiative had an immediate impact: the inputs into the 2012 Programme and Budget process improved, especially the quality of programme key performance indicators; a stronger linkage with the Medium-Term Plan was established through the inclusion of the Medium-Term Plan target year in the 2012 Programme and Budget document. Overall, the Secretariat strives to determine its progress and achievements increasingly in terms of results rather than activities; and

(j) The Secretariat also prepared a programme monitoring and reporting system project (PMRS) toward the end of 2011. The PMRS was to be implemented in 2012 and is a tool to measure programme delivery in a verifiable, coherent, and consistent manner.

INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

5.3 In 2011, the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) completed 13 audit/evaluation assignments, including one consultancy assignment, and led the evaluation of the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise. Internal audits covered inventory management and asset control, waivers for bidding, the use and management of credit cards, and management of the OPCW Laboratory.

5.4 Confidentiality audits covered the implementation and monitoring of the confidentiality regime, the implementation of this regime in the Policy and Review Branch, and identity and access management. Consultancy activities were related to the position of “Chief Information Officer” and to the evaluation of the 2011 challenge-inspection exercise.

5.5 Evaluations covered the information services operations, infrastructure, and support; the Language Services Branch; knowledge management; management of human resources in the external outreach activities; and the Office of Special Projects.

5.6 A total of 71 recommendations were issued. The implementation rate of all OIO recommendations was 84.2%, compared to 87.5% at the end of 2010.

5.7 On 9 November 2011, the Dutch Accreditation Council (Raad voor Accreditatie) performed a surveillance assessment of the Quality Management System of the Secretariat. It reported seven minor non-conformities with accreditation standards. The Secretariat has implemented corrective actions in a timely fashion.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

5.8 In 2011, the Office of the Legal Adviser (LAO) provided regular legal advice to the policy-making organs, States Parties, and to various units of the Secretariat. It also represented the OPCW in three cases before the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal.

5.9 The Secretariat continued to provide assistance on national implementation of the Convention to requesting States Parties, pursuant to subparagraph 38(e) of Article VIII of the Convention, as well as to the decision on national implementation measures of Article VII obligations adopted by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session (C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009). In this context, the Secretariat contributed to 11 training courses, awareness workshops, TAVs, and other legal activities. Moreover, it provided, upon request, comments on draft implementing legislation and guidance on measures at the regulatory level to 21 States Parties from the following regions: nine from Africa; four from Asia; five from the GRULAC; and three from the WEOG.

5.10 The LAO continued to negotiate bilateral privileges-and-immunities agreements with States Parties under paragraph 50 of Article VIII of the Convention. In 2011, the Council considered and concluded seven such agreements between the OPCW and States Parties, so that, at the end of the reporting period, the total number of agreements concluded by the OPCW stood at 45.

5.11 The Secretariat registered 34 international agreements and legal instruments in 2011 and three amendments to an international agreement already in force, as reflected in Annex 13.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

5.12 The emphasis for the Office of Confidentiality and Security (OCS) in 2011 was the consolidation of the OCS management team, most of whom had joined the Organisation in 2010. Priorities remained the development of mature security-risk management, corporate governance, and management-planning processes to complement the existing robust confidentiality and security regimes in place at the OPCW. Embedding the role of the Head of the OCS as the Organisation's Principal Security Adviser was key to providing Senior Management with risk-based security advice on which to base operational and administrative decisions.

5.13 New initiatives in 2011 for the OCS included: co-leading the planning for inspection and verification activities in high security-risk environments; procurement of a new X-ray machine to ensure the security and safety of staff, delegates, and visitors; the introduction of an in-house security-awareness programme entitled "You, Me and Security"; and new IT security practices for vulnerability assessments, risk assessment, and IT project-management processes.

5.14 The OCS hosted and provided support to the Security Audit and Assessment Team during two visits to OPCW Headquarters to facilitate its ongoing assessment of the security-related aspects of the IT infrastructure of the Secretariat. The OCS also hosted and provided secretarial support to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Confidentiality Commission, held in May 2011.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

5.15 There were no delays in mission health and safety preparedness in 2011. No significant time was lost due to accidents or incidents, and there were no reported incidents involving exposure to chemical weapons. At the OPCW Headquarters, a total of 11 incidents and accidents were reported to the Health and Safety Branch (HSB). The average sick-leave rate was 6.5 days per person. In total, 392 inspection missions, including training missions, were supported by the HSB in 2011, resulting in the development of the same number of health and safety plans.

5.16 During the year, the HSB was faced with significant turnover of staff due to the tenure policy and resignations. The Head of Branch, the Senior Safety Officer, the Safety Officer (Chemical Weapons), the Senior Occupational Health Nurse, and the part-time Secretary left the Organisation (>55% turnover), resulting in a challenging organisational period. Two new Safety Officers joined the Organisation in this period.

5.17 The annual workplace inspection showed that, overall, the Secretariat is a safe workplace, although a small number of areas show room for improvement, amongst them the Joint Storage Area at Rijswijk and the OPCW Laboratory. The installation of storage racking will alleviate some of these concerns.

5.18 The HSB staff continued their professional development, leading amongst others to the radiation safety certification of two Health and Safety Officers, Toxic Chemical Training instructor certification, ACAT certification and International Air Transport Association certification.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

5.19 The Secretariat continued to enhance the contribution of the OPCW to global anti-terrorism efforts, and also continued to support the Council's Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Terrorism, which remains the main body giving shape to the counter-terrorism policies of the Organisation and advising on the position and activities of the Secretariat in this field.

5.20 In 2011, an annual Note by the Director-General entitled "Status of the OPCW's Contribution to Global Anti-Terrorism Efforts" (EC-64/DG.8, dated 27 April 2011) was submitted to the Council at its Sixty-Fourth Session. The Note included information on relevant decisions by the policy-making organs of the OPCW on activities of the OEWG on Terrorism, and also contained information on relevant activities by the Secretariat.

5.21 The Secretariat participated in the work of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which oversees the implementation of the

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The OPCW is co-chairing the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks.

5.22 The Secretariat participated in the preparation of the CTITF report entitled "Interagency Coordination in the Event of a Terrorist Attack Using Chemical or Biological Weapons and Materials".

5.23 In 2011, further steps were undertaken to promote the OPCW as a platform of support for global cooperation in decreasing the chemical threat, including awareness raising, training, exchange of best practices, and fostering cooperation between chemical professionals in order to support the safe and secure production, transportation, and storage of chemicals. The Secretariat continued to encourage States Parties to exchange experiences and promote efforts to enhance safety and security at chemical plants and in transportation of chemicals.

5.24 The Secretariat organised an international seminar on "the OPCW's contribution to security and the non-proliferation of chemical weapons" on 11 and 12 April 2011 at the OPCW Headquarters. The seminar raised the issues of the adaptation of the OPCW to the changing realities. The main seminar topics included national implementation of the Convention, industry verification, S&A, convergence of chemistry and biology, CBRN prevention and preparedness against the malicious use of toxic chemicals, and safety and security at chemical plants and in transportation. The proceedings of the seminar were published.

5.25 Following the successful conduct of the table-top exercise on the preparedness of States Parties to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals, which was conducted in Warsaw, Poland, in November 2010, the OPCW has developed a programme to address the different stages of the prevention of and preparedness for a crisis linked to the malicious use of toxic chemicals.

5.26 As mentioned previously, on 12 and 13 September, the OPCW hosted the Conference on International Cooperation and Chemical Safety & Security, as a contribution to the International Year of Chemistry. The conference was an important milestone in the promoting the OPCW as a platform of support for global cooperation in decreasing the chemical threat by promoting awareness of chemical security and safety, training, exchange of best practices, and the fostering of cooperation between chemical professionals. The conference confirmed the value of the steady and careful engagement of the OPCW to support national capacity-building against misuse of toxic chemicals and to enhance the safety and security of facilities and the transportation of chemicals.

5.27 The Secretariat supported the global table-top exercise on the prevention of terrorism involving the use of chemical agents (ChemShield Exercise 2011), which took place from 8 to 10 November 2011 in The Hague. The aims of the exercise were to increase awareness of the risks of chemical threats, to enhance communication and cooperation between participating sectors and countries, and to build a trusted community.

Annex 1

STATUS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION[30] AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

SUMMARY	
Number of States Parties:	**188**
Number of States that had deposited an instrument of accession or ratification and for which the Convention had not yet entered into force:	**0**
Number of signatory States that had not yet ratified the Convention:	**2**
Number of States that had neither signed nor acceded to the Convention:	**6**

Introductory note

1. The Convention was adopted in Geneva on 3 September 1992 by the Conference on Disarmament,[31] which transmitted it to the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The General Assembly commended the Convention and requested the United Nations Secretary-General, as Depositary, to open it for signature in Paris on 13 January 1993[32]. The Convention remained open for signature in Paris from 13 to 15 January 1993, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, New York, until 29 April 1997, when it entered into force. It had been signed by 165 States. States that did not sign the Convention before entry into force may join it at any time thereafter.

2. For States that ratify or accede to the Convention after 29 April 1997, it enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which they deposit the instrument of ratification or accession with the United Nations Secretary-General in his capacity as Depositary. For States that succeed signatory States Parties, it enters into force on the date as and from which they assume responsibility for conducting their own international relations.

3. The following table shows all States Parties as at 31 December 2011, and indicates, for each State Party, as at that date, the dates on which it signed the Convention and/or deposited its instrument of ratification or accession or its instrument of succession with the Depositary, and on which the Convention entered into force for it. The second and third tables list signatory and non-signatory States, respectively, as at 31 December 2011. All lists are alphabetical.

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[30] The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

[31] Paragraphs 73 and 74 of the Report of the Conference on Disarmament, "Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Seventh Session, Supplement no. 27" (A/47/27).

[32] A/RES/47/39, dated 16 December 1992.

STATES PARTIES TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011[33]

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	**Deposit**	**Entry into Force**
1.	Afghanistan	14-01-93	24-09-03	24-10-03
2.	Albania	14-01-93	11-05-94	29-04-97
3.	Algeria	13-01-93	14-08-95	29-04-97
4.	Andorra		27-02-03[a]	29-03-03
5.	Antigua and Barbuda		29-08-05[a]	28-09-05
6.	Argentina	13-01-93	02-10-95	29-04-97
7.	Armenia	19-03-93	27-01-95	29-04-97
8.	Australia	13-01-93	06-05-94	29-04-97
9.	Austria	13-01-93	17-08-95	29-04-97
10.	Azerbaijan	13-01-93	29-02-00	30-03-00
11.	Bahamas	02-03-94	21-04-09	21-05-09
12.	Bahrain	24-02-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
13.	Bangladesh	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
14.	Barbados		07-03-07[a]	06-04-07
15.	Belarus	14-01-93	11-07-96	29-04-97
16.	Belgium	13-01-93	27-01-97	29-04-97
17.	Belize		01-12-03[a]	31-12-03
18.	Benin	14-01-93	14-05-98	13-06-98
19.	Bhutan	24-04-97	18-08-05	17-09-05
20.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14-01-93	14-08-98	13-09-98
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-01-97	25-02-97	29-04-97
22.	Botswana		31-08-98[a]	30-09-98
23.	Brazil	13-01-93	13-03-96	29-04-97
24.	Brunei Darussalam	13-01-93	28-07-97	27-08-97
25.	Bulgaria	13-01-93	10-08-94	29-04-97
26.	Burkina Faso	14-01-93	08-07-97	07-08-97
27.	Burundi	15-01-93	04-09-98	04-10-98
28.	Cambodia	15-01-93	19-07-05	18-08-05
29.	Cameroon	14-01-93	16-09-96	29-04-97
30.	Canada	13-01-93	26-09-95	29-04-97
31.	Cape Verde	15-01-93	10-10-03	09-11-03
32.	Central African Republic	14-01-93	20-09-06	20-10-06
33.	Chad	11-10-94	13-02-04	14-03-04
34.	Chile	14-01-93	12-07-96	29-04-97
35.	China	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

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[33] For each State Party listed in the table, the date in the "Signature" column is that on which it signed the original of the Convention, which was received by the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary, while the date in the "Deposit" column is that on which the Secretary-General received an instrument of accession or ratification by the State Party. Throughout the table, "[a]" means "deposit of instrument of accession", "[A]" means "deposit of instrument of acceptance", and "[d]" means "deposit of instrument of succession".

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
36.	Colombia	13-01-93	05-04-00	05-05-00
37.	Comoros	13-01-93	18-08-06	17-09-06
38.	Congo	15-01-93	04-12-07	03-01-08
39.	Cook Islands	14-01-93	15-07-94	29-04-97
40.	Costa Rica	14-01-93	31-05-96	29-04-97
41.	Côte d'Ivoire	13-01-93	18-12-95	29-04-97
42.	Croatia	13-01-93	23-05-95	29-04-97
43.	Cuba	13-01-93	29-04-97	29-05-97
44.	Cyprus	13-01-93	28-08-98	27-09-98
45.	Czech Republic	14-01-93	06-03-96	29-04-97
46.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	14-01-93	12-10-05	11-11-05
47.	Denmark	14-01-93	13-07-95	29-04-97
48.	Djibouti	28-09-93	25-01-06	24-02-06
49.	Dominica	02-08-93	12-02-01	14-03-01
50.	Dominican Republic	13-01-93	27-03-09	26-04-09
51.	Ecuador	14-01-93	06-09-95	29-04-97
52.	El Salvador	14-01-93	30-10-95	29-04-97
53.	Equatorial Guinea	14-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
54.	Eritrea		14-02-00[a]	15-03-00
55.	Estonia	14-01-93	26-05-99	25-06-99
56.	Ethiopia	14-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
57.	Fiji	14-01-93	20-01-93	29-04-97
58.	Finland	14-01-93	07-02-95	29-04-97
59.	France	13-01-93	02-03-95	29-04-97
60.	Gabon	13-01-93	08-09-00	08-10-00
61.	Gambia	13-01-93	19-05-98	18-06-98
62.	Georgia	14-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
63.	Germany	13-01-93	12-08-94	29-04-97
64.	Ghana	14-01-93	09-07-97	08-08-97
65.	Greece	13-01-93	22-12-94	29-04-97
66.	Grenada	09-04-97	03-06-05	03-07-05
67.	Guatemala	14-01-93	12-02-03	14-03-03
68.	Guinea	14-01-93	09-06-97	09-07-97
69.	Guinea-Bissau	14-01-93	20-05-08	19-06-08
70.	Guyana	06-10-93	12-09-97	12-10-97
71.	Haiti	14-01-93	22-02-06	24-03-06
72.	Holy See	14-01-93	12-05-99	11-06-99
73.	Honduras	13-01-93	29-08-05	28-09-05
74.	Hungary	13-01-93	31-10-96	29-04-97
75.	Iceland	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
76.	India	14-01-93	03-09-96	29-04-97
77.	Indonesia	13-01-93	12-11-98	12-12-98
78.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13-01-93	03-11-97	03-12-97
79.	Iraq		13-01-09 [a]	12-02-09

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
80.	Ireland	14-01-93	24-06-96	29-04-97
81.	Italy	13-01-93	08-12-95	29-04-97
82.	Jamaica	18-04-97	08-09-00	08-10-00
83.	Japan	13-01-93	15-09-95	29-04-97
84.	Jordan		29-10-97[a]	28-11-97
85.	Kazakhstan	14-01-93	23-03-00	22-04-00
86.	Kenya	15-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
87.	Kiribati		07-09-00[a]	07-10-00
88.	Kuwait	27-01-93	29-05-97	28-06-97
89.	Kyrgyzstan	22-02-93	29-09-03	29-10-03
90.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13-05-93	25-02-97	29-04-97
91.	Latvia	06-05-93	23-07-96	29-04-97
92.	Lebanon		20-11-08[a]	20-12-08
93.	Lesotho	07-12-94	07-12-94	29-04-97
94.	Liberia	15-01-93	23-02-06	25-03-06
95.	Libya		06-01-04[a]	05-02-04
96.	Liechtenstein	21-07-93	24-11-99	24-12-99
97.	Lithuania	13-01-93	15-04-98	15-05-98
98.	Luxembourg	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
99.	Madagascar	15-01-93	20-10-04	19-11-04
100.	Malawi	14-01-93	11-06-98	11-07-98
101.	Malaysia	13-01-93	20-04-00	20-05-00
102.	Maldives	01-10-93	31-05-94	29-04-97
103.	Mali	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
104.	Malta	13-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
105.	Marshall Islands	13-01-93	19-05-04	18-06-04
106.	Mauritania	13-01-93	09-02-98	11-03-98
107.	Mauritius	14-01-93	09-02-93	29-04-97
108.	Mexico	13-01-93	29-08-94	29-04-97
109.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	13-01-93	21-06-99	21-07-99
110.	Monaco	13-01-93	01-06-95	29-04-97
111.	Mongolia	14-01-93	17-01-95	29-04-97
112.	Montenegro[34]		23-10-06[d]	03-06-06

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[34] The United Nations website http://treaties.un.org reports as follows:

"The National Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro adopted its Declaration of Independence on 3 June 2006, following the referendum in the Republic of Montenegro on 21 May 2006, which took place pursuant to Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro. Montenegro was admitted to membership in the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/264 on 28 June 2006.

In a letter dated 10 October 2006, received by the Secretary-General on 23 October 2006 and accompanied by a list of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro notified that:

'[The Government of]*…the Republic of Montenegro decided to succeed to the treaties to which the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was a party or signatory.

[The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro succeeds to the treaties listed in the attached Annex

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
113.	Morocco	13-01-93	28-12-95	29-04-97
114.	Mozambique		15-08-00[a]	14-09-00
115.	Namibia	13-01-93	27-11-95	29-04-97
116.	Nauru	13-01-93	12-11-01	12-12-01
117.	Nepal	19-01-93	18-11-97	18-12-97
118.	Netherlands[35]	14-01-93	30-06-95	29-04-97
119.	New Zealand	14-01-93	15-07-96	29-04-97
120.	Nicaragua	09-03-93	05-11-99	05-12-99
121.	Niger	14-01-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
122.	Nigeria	13-01-93	20-05-99	19-06-99
123.	Niue		21-04-05[a]	21-05-05
124.	Norway	13-01-93	07-04-94	29-04-97
125.	Oman	02-02-93	08-02-95	29-04-97
126.	Pakistan	13-01-93	28-10-97	27-11-97
127.	Palau		03-02-03[a]	05-03-03
128.	Panama	16-06-93	07-10-98	06-11-98
129.	Papua New Guinea	14-01-93	17-04-96	29-04-97
130.	Paraguay	14-01-93	01-12-94	29-04-97
131.	Peru	14-01-93	20-07-95	29-04-97
132.	Philippines	13-01-93	11-12-96	29-04-97
133.	Poland	13-01-93	23-08-95	29-04-97
134.	Portugal	13-01-93	10-09-96	29-04-97
135.	Qatar	01-02-93	03-09-97	03-10-97
136.	Republic of Korea	14-01-93	28-04-97	29-04-97
137.	Republic of Moldova	13-01-93	08-07-96	29-04-97
138.	Romania	13-01-93	15-02-95	29-04-97
139.	Russian Federation	13-01-93	05-11-97	05-12-97
140.	Rwanda	17-05-93	31-03-04	30-04-04
141.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	16-03-94	21-05-04	20-06-04
142.	Saint Lucia	29-03-93	09-04-97	29-04-97
143.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20-09-93	18-09-02	18-10-02
144.	Samoa	14-01-93	27-09-02	27-10-02
145.	San Marino	13-01-93	10-12-99	09-01-00
146.	Sao Tome and Principe		09-09-03[A]	09-10-03
147.	Saudi Arabia	20-01-93	09-08-96	29-04-97

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and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained as from June 3rd 2006, which is the date the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations and the Parliament of Montenegro adopted the Declaration of Independence. [The Government of] the Republic of Montenegro does maintain the reservations, declarations and objections made by Serbia and Montenegro, as indicated in the Annex to this instrument, prior to the date on which the Republic of Montenegro assumed responsibility for its international relations.’”

[*] The square brackets in this citation appear in the United Nations text.

[35] Depositary Notification C.N. 167.1997.TREATIES-4 indicates that, on 28 April 1997, the Netherlands deposited its instrument of ratification for Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles with the United Nations Secretary-General as Depositary.

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	Deposit	Entry into Force
148.	Senegal	13-01-93	20-07-98	19-08-98
149.	Serbia[36]		20-04-00[a]	20-05-00
150.	Seychelles	15-01-93	07-04-93	29-04-97
151.	Sierra Leone	15-01-93	30-09-04	30-10-04
152.	Singapore	14-01-93	21-05-97	20-06-97
153.	Slovakia	14-01-93	27-10-95	29-04-97
154.	Slovenia	14-01-93	11-06-97	11-07-97
155.	Solomon Islands		23-09-04[a]	23-10-04
156.	South Africa	14-01-93	13-09-95	29-04-97
157.	Spain	13-01-93	03-08-94	29-04-97
158.	Sri Lanka	14-01-93	19-08-94	29-04-97
159.	Sudan		24-05-99[a]	23-06-99
160.	Suriname	28-04-97	28-04-97	29-04-97
161.	Swaziland	23-09-93	20-11-96	29-04-97
162.	Sweden	13-01-93	17-06-93	29-04-97
163.	Switzerland	14-01-93	10-03-95	29-04-97
164.	Tajikistan	14-01-93	11-01-95	29-04-97
165.	Thailand	14-01-93	10-12-02	09-01-03
166.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20-06-97[a]	20-07-97
167.	Timor-Leste		07-05-03[a]	06-06-03
168.	Togo	13-01-93	23-04-97	29-04-97
169.	Tonga		29-05-03[a]	28-06-03
170.	Trinidad and Tobago		24-06-97[a]	24-07-97
171.	Tunisia	13-01-93	15-04-97	29-04-97
172.	Turkey	14-01-93	12-05-97	11-06-97
173.	Turkmenistan	12-10-93	29-09-94	29-04-97
174.	Tuvalu		19-01-04[a]	18-02-04
175.	Uganda	14-01-93	30-11-01	30-12-01
176.	Ukraine	13-01-93	16-10-98	15-11-98
177.	United Arab Emirates	02-02-93	28-11-00	28-12-00
178.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[37]	13-01-93	13-05-96	29-04-97
179.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-02-94	25-06-98	25-07-98

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[36] The United Nations Secretary-General has indicated that all treaty actions undertaken by Serbia and Montenegro continue in force with respect to Serbia with effect from 3 June 2006.

[37] Depositary Notification C.N. 1098.2005.TREATIES-9 indicates that, on 26 October 2005, the United Nations Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a notification that that State Party's ratification of the Convention shall extend to the following territories, for whose international relations the State Party is responsible: Bailiwick of Guernsey, Bailiwick of Jersey, Isle of Man; Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, St Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

	State Party	Dates		
		Signature	**Deposit**	**Entry into Force**
180.	United States of America	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97
181.	Uruguay	15-01-93	06-10-94	29-04-97
182.	Uzbekistan	24-11-95	23-07-96	29-04-97
183.	Vanuatu		16-09-05[a]	16-10-05
184.	Venezuela	14-01-93	03-12-97	02-01-98
185.	Viet Nam	13-01-93	30-09-98	30-10-98
186.	Yemen	08-02-93	02-10-00	01-11-00
187.	Zambia	13-01-93	09-02-01	11-03-01
188.	Zimbabwe	13-01-93	25-04-97	29-04-97

STATES NOT PARTY

SIGNATORY STATES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

	State	Date of Signature
1.	Israel	13-01-93
2.	Myanmar	14-01-93

STATES NOT PARTY

STATES THAT HAD NEITHER SIGNED NOR ACCEDED TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

1.	Angola
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
3.	Egypt
4.	Somalia
5.	South Sudan
6.	Syrian Arab Republic

Annex 2

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION FACILITIES OPERATIONAL OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 2011

Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities by State Party	
Libya	Ruwagha Chemicals Reloading System and Rabta Toxic Chemical Disposal Facility (RCRS-RTCDF)
Russian Federation	Kizner CWDF* Leonidovka CWDF** Maradykovsky CWDF** Pochep CWDF** Shchuchye CWDF**
United States of America	Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF)*** Blue Grass Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP)* Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (PBCDF) Prototype Detonation Test and Destruction Facility (PDTDF) Pueblo Chemical Agent Destruction Pilot Plant (PCAPP)* Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF)***

*	CWDF under construction
**	Capabilities for the destruction of additional types of chemical weapons under way
***	Destruction operations concluded during 2011

Annex 3

CHEMICAL WEAPONS DECLARED AND DESTROYED[38] AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

Common Name of Chemical	Number of MTs Declared	Number of MTs Destroyed[39]
Category 1		
Sarin (GB)	15,047.039	10,302.883
Soman (GD)	9,057.203	1,351.009
Tabun (GA) + GA with UCON	2.283	2.244
VX/Vx	19,586.722	15,794.320
EA 1699	0.002	0.0
Sulfur mustard (sulfur mustard, H, HD, HT, sulfur mustard in oil product)	17,418.673	14,952.654
Mixtures of sulfur mustard and lewisite (including HD/L mixture in dicloroethane)	344.679	344.679
Lewisite	6,746.876	6,609.366
DF	443.965	443.637
QL	46.174	45.779
OPA	730.545	730.545
Unknown	3.137	3.124
Toxic waste	1.705	1.705
Total Category 1:	**69,429.003**	**50,581.945**
Category 2		
Adamsite	0.350	0.350
CN	0.989	0.989
CNS	0.010	0.010
Chloroethanol	319.535	301.300
Thiodiglycol	50.960	50.960
Phosgene	10.616	10.616
Isopropanol	114.103	0.0
Phosphorous trichloride	166.331	4.356
Pinacolyl alcohol	19.257	0.0
Thionyl chloride	292.570	0.0
Sodium sulfide	246.625	246.625
Sodium fluoride	304.725	304.725
Tributylamine	240.012	0.0
Total Category 2:	**1,766.083**	**919.931**
Totals:	**71,195.086**	**51,501.876**

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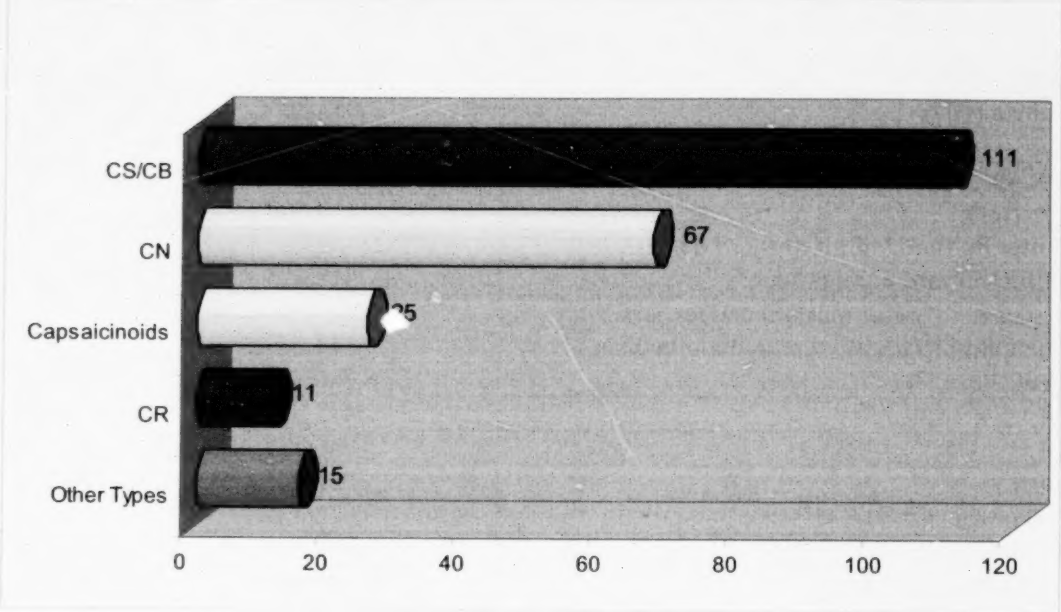
[38] Chemical-warfare agents and precursors declared as Category 1 and 2 chemical weapons.

[39] Not including Schedule 1 chemicals withdrawn from chemical weapons stocks.

Annex 4

NUMBER OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAD DECLARED RIOT CONTROL AGENTS, BY TYPE OF AGENT, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011[40]



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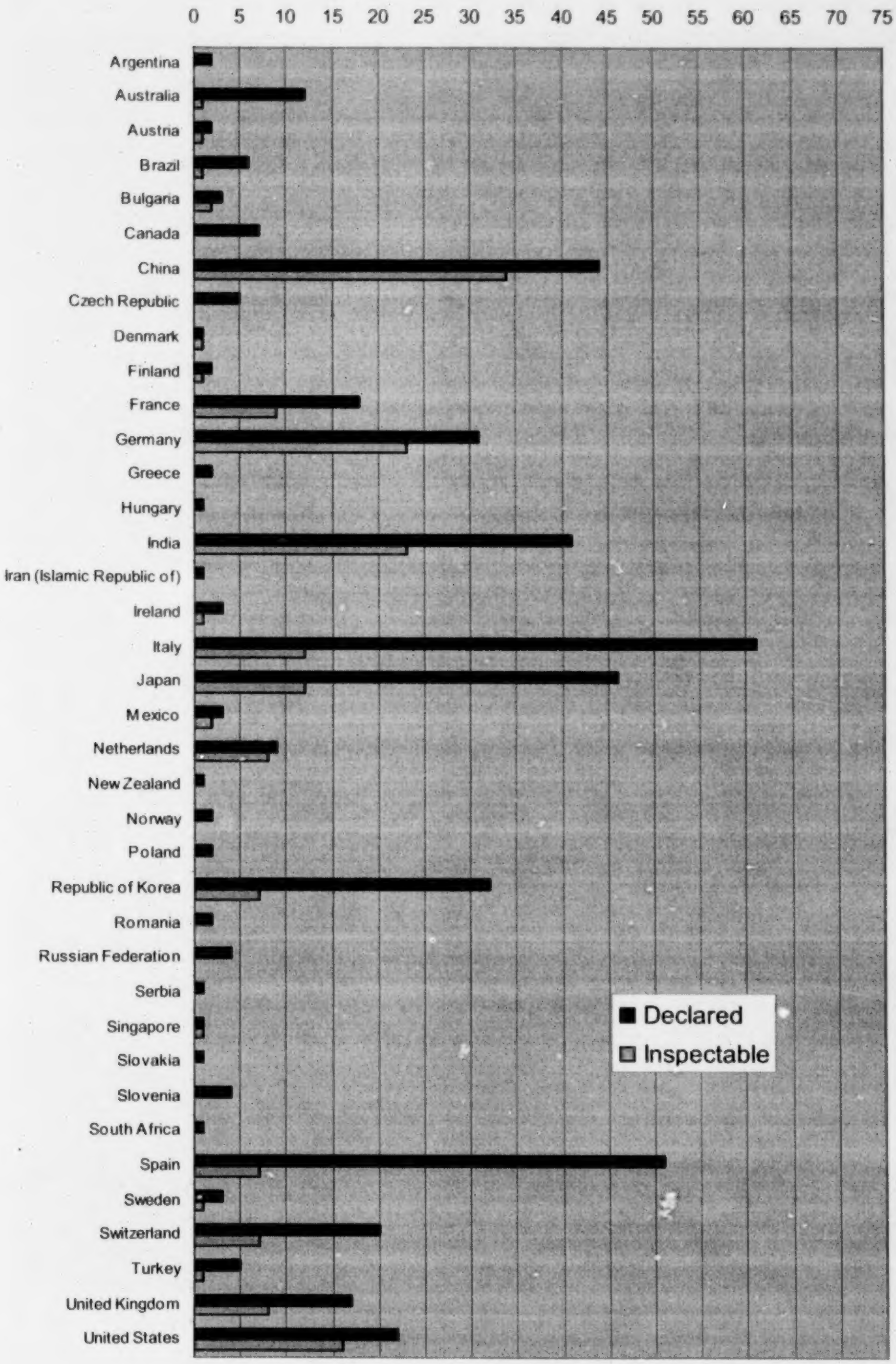
[40] The CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) nomenclature for the riot control agents listed in this chart is as follows:
CS/CB: CAS number 2698-41-1
CN: CAS number 532-27-4
CR: CAS number 257-07-8.

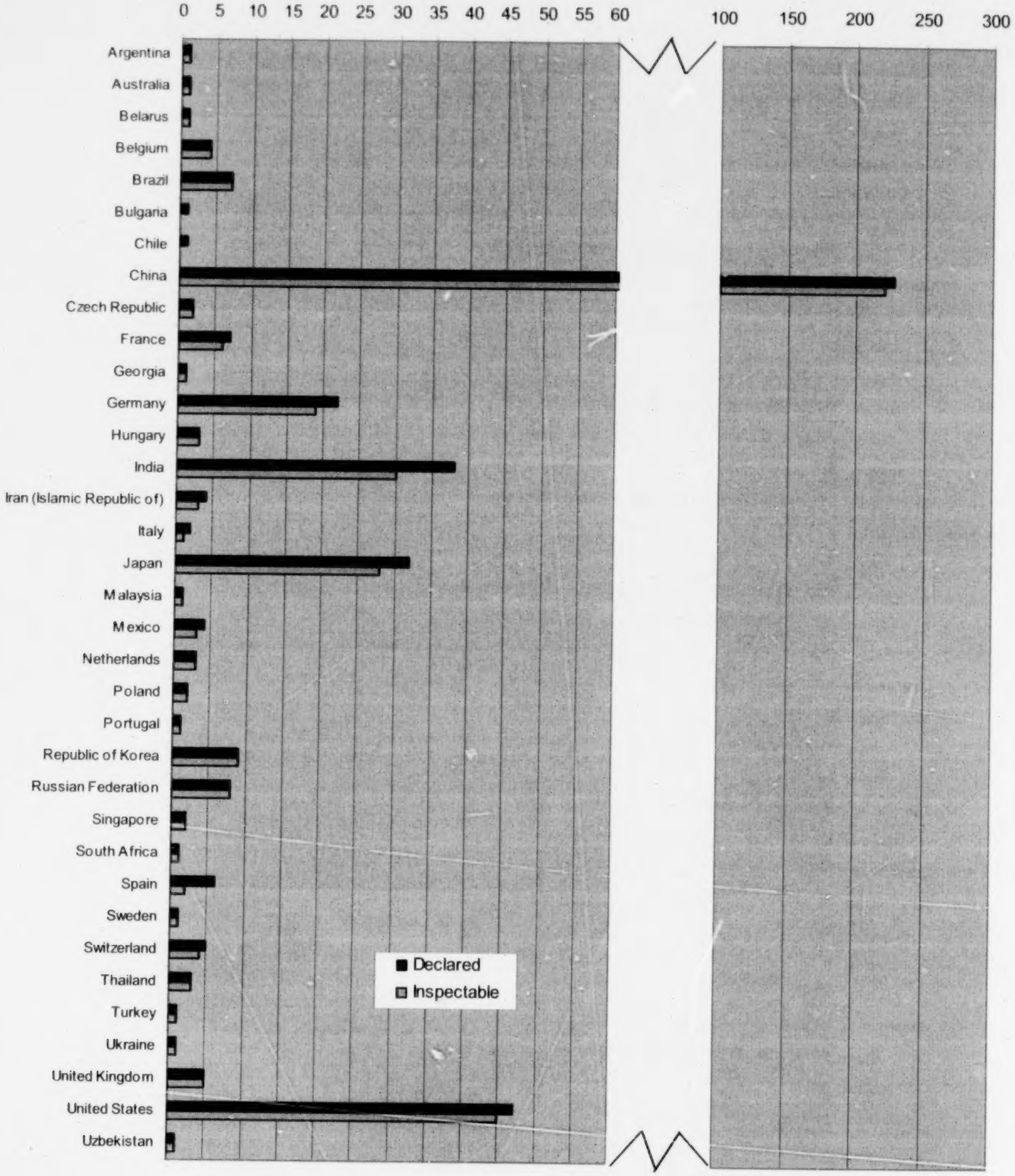
Annex 5

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 2 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011



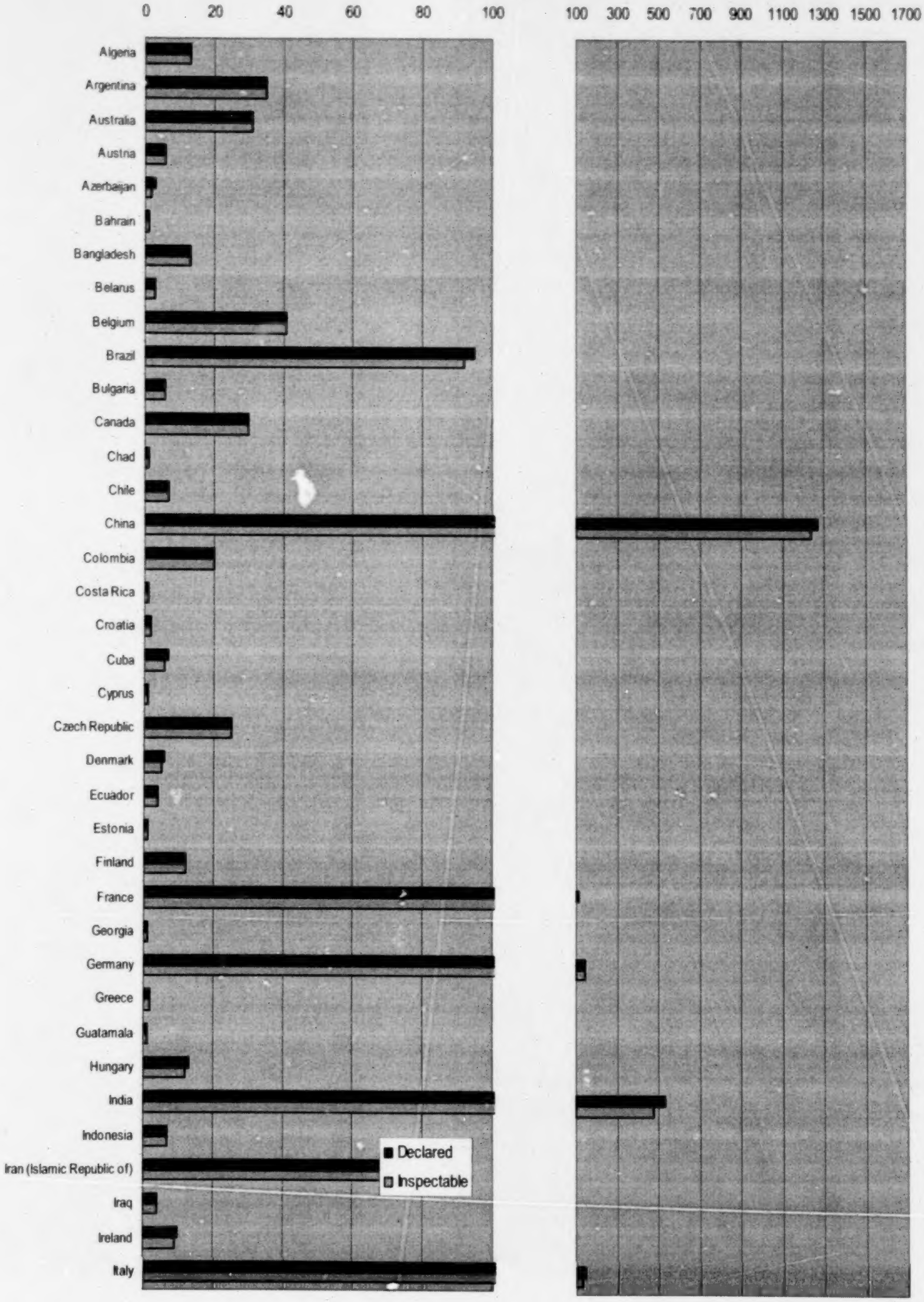
Annex 6

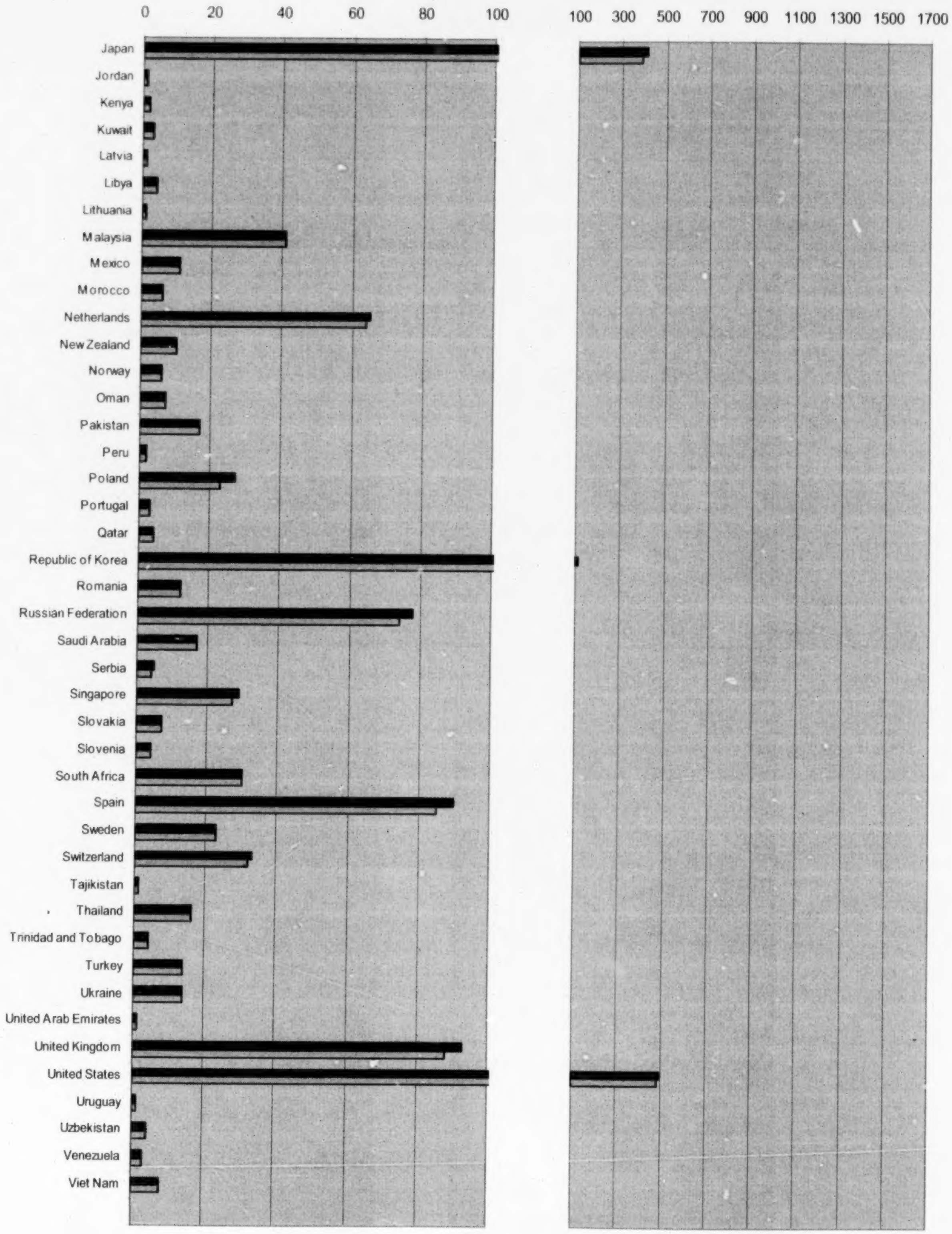
DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE SCHEDULE 3 FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011



Annex 7

DECLARED AND INSPECTABLE DOC/PSF FACILITIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011




0
20
40
60
80
100
100
300
500
700
900
1100
1300
1500
1700
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Latvia
Libya
Lithuania
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Viet Nam

Annex 8

LIST OF DESIGNATED LABORATORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011[41]

	State Party	Laboratory Name	Date of Designation
1.	Belgium	Defence Laboratories Department (DLD)	12 May 2004
2.	China	The Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, Research Institute of Chemical Defence (RICD)	17 Nov 1998
3.	China	Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology (AMMS)	14 Sept 2007
4.	Finland	Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)	17 Nov 1998
5.	France	DGA Maîtrise NRBC, Département d'analyses chimiques	29 Jun 1999
6.	Germany	Bundeswehr Research Institute for Protective Technologies and NBC Protection (WIS)	29 Jun 1999
7.	India	VERTOX Laboratory Defence Research and Development Establishment	18 Apr 2006
8.	India	Centre for Analysis of Chemical Toxins, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology	4 Sept 2008
9.	India	Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology	3 Aug 2011
10.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Defense Chemical Research Laboratory	3 Aug 2011
11.	Netherlands	TNO Defence, Security and Safety	17 Nov 1998
12.	Poland	Laboratory for Chemical Weapons Convention Verification, Military Institute of Chemistry and Radiometry*	29 Jun 1999
13.	Republic of Korea	Chemical Analysis Laboratory, CB Department, Agency for Defence Development	3 Aug 2011
14.	Russian Federation	Laboratory for Chemical and Analytical Control, Military Research Centre	4 Aug 2000
15.	Russian Federation	Central Chemical Weapons Destruction Analytical Laboratory of the Federal National Unitary Establishment	16 Mar 2011
16.	Singapore	Verification Laboratory, DSO National Laboratories*	14 Apr 2003
17.	Spain	Laboratorio de Verificación de Armas Químicas, Fábrica Nacional La Marañosa*	16 Aug 2004
18.	Sweden	Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), CBRN Defence and Security Division	17 Nov 1998
19.	Switzerland	Spiez Laboratory, Swiss NBC Defence Establishment	17 Nov 1998
20.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Chemical and Biological Systems, Porton Down	29 Jun 1999
21.	United States of America	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Center	17 Nov 1998
22.	United States of America	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)*	14 Apr 2003

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[41] An asterisk next to the name of a laboratory means that its status as an OPCW designated laboratory remained suspended at the end of the reporting period, having performed unsuccessfully in a recent proficiency test. These laboratories will not be considered for receipt of samples taken for off-site analysis until they perform satisfactorily in future proficiency tests.

Annex 9

DECLARATIONS OF NATIONAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES, BY YEAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 4, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011[42, 43]

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Albania					✓ Jan			✓ Oct	✓ Apr		
2.	Algeria	✓ Jan							✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
3.	Andorra	44					x Jul		x May	x May		
4.	Argentina				✓ Sept	✓✓ May, Oct		x Feb	✓ Dec	x Mar	x Mar	x Mar
5.	Armenia			✓ Feb			x May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Feb	✓ May
6.	Australia	✓ Nov	✓ Sept	✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
7.	Austria[45]	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan 2003	✓ Jan		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr
8.	Azerbaijan			✓ Feb		✓ Mar		✓ Jun	✓ Jun	x Aug	x Jul	✓ May
9.	Bahamas										x Dec	
10.	Bahrain						✓✓ May, Jul	✓✓ Jul, Oct	✓ May			
11.	Bangladesh				✓ Sept 2005	✓ Sept				x Dec	x Mar	
12.	Barbados											x Apr
13.	Belarus	x Mar	x Oct	x Mar	x May	x Jun	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb

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[42] A tick (✓) indicates that the State Party in question submitted information on its national protection programme; an "x", that the submission stated that no programme was in place. Information is also provided on the month or months when the Secretariat received the declaration or declarations.

[43] The States Parties' submissions on national programmes related to protective purposes for the previous years are included, as mentioned in the report by the Director-General on the status of implementation of Article X as at 31 December 2011 (EC-67/DG.6, dated 20 January 2012 and Corr.1, dated 15 February 2012).

[44] The grey box indicates that the countries in question were States not Party in the highlighted years.

[45] Austria's submission of January 2003 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
14.	Belgium		✓ Sept	✓✓ Apr, Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Dec	✓ Oct	✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Apr	✓ May
15.	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)						x May		x Jun		x Apr	x Jun
16.	Bosnia and Herzegovina				x May			✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ May		✓ Jan ✓ May
17.	Brazil			x Mar					✓ Jul	✓ May		✓ Jan
18.	Brunei Darussalam						x May	x Apr				
19.	Bulgaria		✓Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
20.	Burkina Faso						x May			x Dec	✓ Oct	
21.	Burundi						x Dec		x Apr	x Nov		
22.	Cambodia						✓✓Apr, May					
23.	Canada	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jan		✓ Mar	✓Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
24.	Chile							x May	✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
25.	China		✓ Sept	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
26.	Colombia						✓ Nov					
27.	Cook Island							x Jan				
28.	Costa Rica						✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	x Sept	x Apr
29.	Côte d'Ivoire						x x Jun, Jul		x May		x Oct	
30.	Croatia		✓Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov	✓ Nov 2006			✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
31.	Cuba					✓ Apr	✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Oct
32.	Cyprus										x May	x Apr
33.	Czech Republic	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
34.	Democratic Republic of the Congo									x Nov		
35.	Denmark[46]			✓ Feb			✓ Mar	✓ Oct	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ May
36.	Dominica								x Apr	x Jun	x Jun	x Mar
37.	Dominican Republic											x Jan
38.	Ecuador								x Jan			x Jan

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[46] Denmark's submission of June 1999 covers the period from 1997 to 1999.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
39.	El Salvador						✓ Jun				x Nov	x May
40.	Estonia						✓ Apr	✓ May		✓ Apr	✓ Jun	✓ Apr
41.	Ethiopia			✓ Feb				✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar		
42.	Fiji						x Oct					
43.	Finland[47]	✓ Apr			✓ Feb	✓ Jan 2006	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Apr	✓ Mar		✓ Apr
44.	France[48]				✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2006	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Aug	✓ Sept	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
45.	Gabon								x Feb			
46.	Georgia									x Jan		
47.	Germany	✓ Jan		✓ Jan	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
48.	Greece					✓ Jun		✓ Jul		✓ Mar	✓ Dec 2009	✓ Apr
49.	Grenada										x Mar	
50.	Guatemala						x Aug	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May	
51.	Guinea									✓ Nov		
52.	Guyana											x Jul
53.	Holy See						✓ Jun		✓ Jul	✓ Dec		
54.	Honduras									x Jun	x Feb	
55.	Hungary					✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr
56.	Iceland						✓ Nov					
57.	India			✓ Oct	✓ Oct	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
58.	Indonesia					✓ May						
59.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)			✓ Sept	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ May
60.	Ireland						✓ Dec	✓ Jan	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr

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[47] Finland's submission of January 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

[48] France's submission of April 2006 covers 2005 and 2006.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
61.	Italy		✓ Jul	✓ May 2004	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ May
62.	Jamaica								✓ May	✓ May		
63.	Japan[49]	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Apr 2004	✓ Apr	✓ Feb	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
64.	Jordan						✓ May		✓ Jun		✓ Apr	✓ Sept
65.	Kazakhstan				✓ Mar			✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ May		
66.	Kenya						✓ May			x Jun		x Jan
67.	Kuwait										✓ Sept	
68.	Kyrgyzstan						✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
69.	Lao People's Democratic Republic					x Aug						
70.	Latvia		x Nov							✓ Feb		✓ Jun
71.	Lebanon										x Feb	
72.	Libya					✓✓ Jul, Aug						
73.	Liechtenstein	x Mar	x Mar	x Jan	x Feb	x Jan	x Mar	x Apr	x Mar	x Feb		x Mar
74.	Lithuania					✓ Aug			✓ May	✓Apr		✓Apr
75.	Luxembourg						x Jul		x Jul			
76.	Madagascar								x Jun	✓ Jun		
77.	Malawi[50]	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May 2010	x May	
78.	Malaysia					✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Sept	✓Jun	✓ May
79.	Maldives						✓Mar					
80.	Malta				✓ Mar				x Sept	x Dec	x May	
81.	Mauritius				✓ Nov	✓ Nov		x Aug	x Jun		✓Jan	
82.	Mexico							✓ Nov	✓ May	x Apr	x Jun	x Jul
83.	Monaco						✓ Jul	✓ Nov	✓ Jul		✓Jan	✓Jun
84.	Mongolia					✓ Oct		✓ Dec		✓ Mar		✓Jun
85.	Montenegro							✓ Oct				

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[49] Japan's submission of April 2005 covers 2004.

[50] Malawi's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 1998 to 2005.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
86.	Morocco			x Apr					✓ Feb	✓ May		
87.	Namibia								x Jan	x Jun		x Mar
88.	Nauru						x Sept					
89.	Netherlands[51]	✓Sept	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May 2005	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ Jun	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Jul
90.	New Zealand					✓ May	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr			✓ Apr[52]
91.	Niger											x Nov
92.	Nigeria[53]	✓Aug 2005	✓Aug 2005	✓Aug 2005	✓Aug 2005	✓ Aug	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓May			
93.	Norway	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Mar	✓ Oct		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓May	✓May
94.	Oman											x Aug
95.	Pakistan					✓ Sept	✓ Sept	✓ Dec	✓May	✓ Apr	✓May	✓ Apr
96.	Panama			x Mar 2004	x Mar		x Jun					
97.	Paraguay								x Jul	✓ Nov	x Nov	✓ Oct
98.	Peru					✓ Apr		✓ May	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓Dec	
99.	Philippines		✓ Aug									
100.	Poland							✓ May	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
101.	Portugal			✓ Apr		✓ Jun	✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Jul
102.	Qatar							✓ Nov	✓ May	✓ Aug		
103.	Republic of Korea	✓ Nov		✓✓ Jan, Nov		✓ May		✓ May	✓ Aug	✓ Nov	✓ Jun	✓ Jul
104.	Republic of Moldova								✓ Dec			
105.	Romania	✓ Nov		✓✓ Feb, Oct	✓ Dec	✓✓ Mar, Nov		✓ Jan	✓ Jan	✓ Nov	✓ Feb	✓ Feb
106.	Russian Federation					✓ July	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr

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[51] The Netherlands' submission of May 2005 covers the period from 2002 to 2004.

[52] In April 2011, New Zealand submitted three declarations covering the calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

[53] Nigeria's submission of August 2005 covers the period from 1999 to 2005.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
107.	Rwanda						x Jun					
108.	Saint Lucia								x Apr			
109.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					x Nov			x Jun		x Feb	
110.	Samoa									x Feb		
111.	San Marino								x Apr	x Mar		
112.	Sao Tome and Principe[54]			✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov 2005	✓ Nov						
113.	Saudi Arabia		✓ Nov				✓ Jun		✓ Jan	✓ Jun	✓ May	
114.	Senegal					✓ Sept	✓ Aug					
115.	Serbia	✓ Dec			✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Mar
116.	Seychelles									x Aug		
117.	Singapore				✓ Aug	✓ Apr	✓ Apr		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
118.	Slovakia		✓ Feb			✓ Aug	✓ Jun	✓ May	✓ Sept	✓ May	✓ May	✓ Mar
119.	Slovenia	✓ Apr		✓ Apr		✓ May		✓ Jul	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jun
120.	Solomon Islands						x Oct					
121.	South Africa[55]	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Nov 2002	✓ Oct	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar
122.	Spain	✓ Dec		✓ May	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Jul	✓ Dec	✓ Dec
123.	Sri Lanka	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Nov 2005	x Aug	x Aug	x Aug	x Mar		
124.	Sudan									x Oct		
125.	Sweden	✓ Mar	✓ Dec	✓ Dec	✓ Dec		✓ Jul		✓ Sept	✓ Oct		✓ Dec
126.	Switzerland	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Jul	✓ Apr
127.	Tajikistan					✓ May					✓ Sept	x Jul
128.	Thailand[56]							✓ Jul	✓ Jul	✓ Jul		✓ May
129.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						x May				✓ May	
130.	Togo						x May					

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[54] Sao Tome and Principe's submission of November 2005 covers the period from 2003 to 2005.

[55] South Africa's submission of November 2002 covers the period from 1997 to 2003.

[56] Thailand's declaration of 2009 covers the calendar years 2007 to 2009.

	State Party	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
131.	Trinidad and Tobago	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb 2007	x Feb	x Jun			
132.	Tunisia								x Jun	x May	x May	x Jul
133.	Turkey		✓ Oct			✓ Oct		✓ Dec	✓ Mar	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
134.	Turkmenistan							✓ Dec	✓ Jul	✓ Mar	✓ May	
135.	Uganda						x Nov					
136.	Ukraine		✓ Oct	✓ July	✓ July		✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Apr
137.	United Arab Emirates						✓ Apr			✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Jan
138.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ Mar	✓ Mar	✓ Feb
139.	United States of America	✓ Sept	✓ Sept		✓ Mar	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr	✓ Oct	✓ Apr	✓ May	✓ Apr
140.	Uzbekistan					x Aug		x Sept	✓ Dec	x Jul		
141.	Vanuatu						x Aug					
142.	Venezuela										x Jun	
143.	Viet Nam						✓ Jul	✓ Apr	✓ Apr			
144.	Yemen									x Mar	x Dec	x Mar
145.	Zambia						x Dec			x Dec		
146.	Zimbabwe						✓ Dec					
Subtotal for protection programmes		**21**	**23**	**30**	**28**	**48**	**54**	**57**	**68**	**66**	**55**	**59**
Total number of declarations		**26**	**29**	**38**	**38**	**58**	**77**	**69**	**91**	**93**	**77**	**78**

Annex 10

ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE X, PARAGRAPH 7, OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
1.	Albania	May 2002	✓		
2.	Armenia	Mar 2003			✓
3.	Australia	Oct 1997 (Updated in 2006)			✓
4.	Austria	Oct 1997			✓
5.	Bangladesh	Apr 2006*			✓
6.	Belarus	May 1997 Jul 2006 Apr 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
7.	Belgium	Dec 1997	✓		
8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan 2004	✓		
9.	Bulgaria	Jan 1998 Oct 2007* Jan 2008*			✓ ✓ ✓
10.	Burundi	Jul 2008	✓		
11.	Canada	Sept 1997	✓		
12.	Chile	May 1997	✓		
13.	China	Sept 1999			✓
14.	Colombia	Nov 2006*			✓
15.	Croatia	Jul 1999			✓
16.	Cuba	Nov 1997 Jul 2006*			✓ ✓
17.	Cyprus	Oct 2010	✓		
18.	Czech Republic	Oct 1997			✓
19.	Denmark	Jan 1998	✓		
20.	Estonia	Oct 2001	✓		
21.	Ethiopia	Jun 2002	✓		
22.	Fiji	Dec 2005	✓		
23.	Finland	Dec 1997	✓		
24.	France	Oct 1997			✓
25.	Georgia	Oct 2000			✓
26.	Germany	Oct 1997			✓
27.	Greece	Jun 2000 Jun 2003	✓ ✓		
28.	Guatemala	Aug 2006*			✓
29.	Hungary	Dec 1998	✓		
30.	India	Nov 1997 Sept 2007*			✓ ✓
31.	Indonesia	Sept 2008	✓		

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
32.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jun 1998		✓	✓
33.	Ireland	Jan 1998	✓		
34.	Italy	Oct 1997	✓		
		Jul 2006*			✓
35.	Japan	Mar 1999	✓		
		Feb 2006*			✓
		Jun 2008			✓
36.	Jordan	May 2006*			✓
37.	Kenya	Dec 2003	✓		
38.	Kuwait	Jun 1999	✓		
39.	Latvia	Jun 1999			✓
40.	Liechtenstein	Jan 2001	✓		
41.	Lithuania	Jun 1999	✓		✓
42.	Luxembourg	Nov 1997	✓		
43.	Malta	Dec 2000	✓		
44.	Mexico	Nov 2005	✓		
		Nov 2006	✓		
		Oct 2007	✓		
		Oct 2008	✓		
		Sept 2011	✓		
45.	Mongolia	Jan 1998			✓
		Dec 2007*			✓
46.	Morocco	May 1997			✓
47.	Netherlands	Jul 1997	✓		
		Nov 2001	✓		
		Oct 2006			✓
48.	New Zealand	Jun 1997	✓		
49.	Nigeria	May 2006*			✓
50.	Norway	Nov 1997	✓		
51.	Oman	Mar 1998	✓		
52.	Pakistan	Aug 1998			✓
		Feb 2004	✓		
		Feb 2009*			✓
53.	Peru	Apr 1998	✓		
		Sept 2009			✓
54.	Poland	Oct 1997	✓		
55.	Portugal	Mar 1999			✓
		Oct 2006			✓
		Apr 2010*			✓
56.	Republic of Korea	Dec 1997	✓		
		Oct 1998	✓		
57.	Republic of Moldova	Jan 2001			✓
58.	Romania	Jan 2006	✓		
		Feb 2006*			✓

	State Party	Submission Date	Voluntary Fund	Bilateral Agreement	Unilateral Offer
59.	Russian Federation	Sept 1999			✓
		Dec 2007			✓
		Apr 2009*			✓
60.	Saudi Arabia	Nov 2004	✓		
61.	Serbia	May 2005			✓
		Mar 2006*			✓
		Jan 2007*			✓
62.	Singapore	Dec 1997			✓
		Apr 2008*			✓
63.	Slovakia	Nov 1997			✓
64.	Slovenia	Jul 1998	✓		✓
		Jan 2002			✓
		Jul 2007			✓
		Jun 2008			✓
		Apr 2010			✓
65.	South Africa	Nov 1997			✓
66.	Spain	Nov 1997			✓
		Sept 2003			✓
		Jul 2009*			✓
67.	Sweden	Oct 1997	✓		✓
68.	Switzerland	Oct 1997	✓		✓
		Sept 2007*			✓
69.	Thailand	Mar 2004	✓		
70.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Oct 2003	✓		
71.	Turkey	Apr 1998	✓		
72.	Turkmenistan	Mar 2008	✓		
73.	Ukraine	Jan 2000			✓
		Jun 2006*			✓
		May 2008*			✓
74.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Oct 1997			✓
		Dec 2001	✓		
75.	United States of America	Oct 1997			✓
76.	Uruguay	Apr 2006*			✓
77.	Zimbabwe	Jan 2001	✓		
TOTALS		**77**	**44**	**1**	**44**

* Information submitted in the new assistance format for the formulation, specification, or renewal of offers of assistance (C-10/DEC.8, dated 10 November 2005).

Annex 11

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ASSISTANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011[57]

State Party		Amount Contributed (in euros)
1	Albania	3,000.00
2	Belgium	24,767.86
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,500.00
4	Burundi	3,049.80
5	Canada	22,689.01
6	Chile	9,153.88
7	Cyprus	3,500.00
8	Denmark	7,454.25
9	Estonia	2,000.00
10	Ethiopia	5,275.93
11	Fiji	4,920.00
12	Finland	25,333.86
13	Greece	36,344.51
14	Hungary	4,410.34
15	Indonesia	6,868.13
16	Ireland	11,344.51
17	Italy	172,442.18
18	Japan	45,378.02
19	Kenya	2,942.00
20	Kuwait	45,378.02
21	Liechtenstein	6,527.42
22	Lithuania	2,328.42
23	Luxembourg	12,389.33
24	Malta	2,490.30
25	Mexico	17,185.16
26	Netherlands	234,033.52
27	New Zealand	7,237.43
28	Norway	22,689.01
29	Oman	9,257.12
30	Pakistan	3,000.00
31	Peru	4,628.56
32	Poland	22,689.01
33	Republic of Korea	36,233.90
34	Romania	5,000.00
35	Saudi Arabia	15,000.00
36	Slovenia	2,299.30
37	Sweden	11,591.82
38	Switzerland	49,066.12
39	Thailand	4,000.00
40	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,676.57
41	Turkey	11,108.54
42	Turkmenistan	1,833.56
43	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	162,108.38
44	Zimbabwe	1,942.18
Voluntary contributions		**1,084,067.94**
Interest		**342,492.35**
Total		**1,426,560.29**

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[57] This table does not include payments announced, but not received, by the cut-off date for this report.

Annex 12

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED)(i) FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2011 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
INCOME										
Assessed annual contributions[ii]	68,368,500	67,966,000	-	-	-	-		-	68,368,500	67,966,000
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	5,000	3,500	1,824,645	1,191,241	1,829,645	1,194,741
Miscellaneous income:					-	-				
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V	4,210,101	4,969,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,210,101	4,969,596
Assessed annual contributions - new Member States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	278,875	131,815	-	-	26,208	10,029	25,111	9,089	330,194	150,933
Currency exchange gains	-	40,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,482
Other income	142,293	57,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,293	57,813
TOTAL INCOME	72,999,769	73,165,706	-	-	31,208	13,529	1,849,756	1,200,330	74,880,733	74,379,565
EXPENDITURE										
Staff costs	52,439,557	53,429,748	-	-	-	-	96,538	58,689	52,536,095	53,488,437
Travel costs	7,208,313	7,819,386	-	-	-	-	920,452	1,096,038	8,128,765	8,915,424
Contractual services	5,097,507	5,137,007	-	-	44,955	59,284	280,747	40,055	5,423,209	5,236,346
Workshops, seminars and meetings	424,838	333,359	-	-	-	-	34,946	8,103	459,784	341,462
General operating expenses	5,800,374	5,485,581	-	-	713	102,323	66,136	73,387	5,867,223	5,661,291
Furniture and equipment	1,074,628	752,620	-	-	29,487	246,773	-	-	1,104,115	999,393
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	72,045,217	72,957,701	-	-	75,155	408,380	1,398,819	1,276,272	73,519,191	74,642,353
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	954,554	208,005	-	-	(43,947)	(394,851)	450,937	(75,942)	1,361,542	(262,788)
Prior period adjustments	(88,255)	(158,353)	-	-	-	(60,000)	(3,352)	(8,985)	(91,607)	(227,338)
NET EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	866,297	49,652	-	-	(43,947)	(454,851)	447,585	(84,927)	1,269,935	(490,126)
Savings on prior period's obligations	512,929	682,956	-	-	86,198	12,885	31,162	31,944	630,289	727,785
Transfers to/from other funds	(181,254)	(149,503)	-	-	181,302	149,503	(48)	-	-	-
Credits to Member States [iii]	(4,904,164)	(10,763,102)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,904,164)	(10,763,102)
Increase in Working Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	7,620,290	17,800,287	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,614,388	2,906,851	2,207,011	2,259,994	22,354,159	32,879,602
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	3,914,098	7,620,290	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,837,941	2,614,388	2,685,710	2,207,011	19,350,219	22,354,159

(i) The OPCW adopted IPSAS in 2011 but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1 (d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements.

(ii) Assessed annual contributions received in advance, during the reporting period, are considered a liability owed to the State Party when initially received, and are recognised as income in subsequent periods to which the contributions relate.

(iii) The amount of EUR 4,904,164 (2010: 10,763,102) represents final cash surpluses from 2008 and previous years, applied during the reporting period to States Parties which owed amounts to the OPCW and which have paid their assessed annual contributions in full for the financial period to which the surplus relates.

BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS: ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS (UNAUDITED)[i] AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011 (EXPRESSED IN EUROS)

	General Fund		Working Capital Fund		Special Accounts and Voluntary Fund for Assistance		Trust Funds		TOTAL	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
ASSETS										
Cash and term deposits	3,290,496	1,224,079	9,921,722	9,913,558	2,699,781	2,705,984	2,707,499	3,836,622	18,619,498	17,680,243
Accounts receivable:										
Assessed annual contributions from Member States	3,436,872	3,120,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,436,872	3,120,898
Voluntary contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,439	-	6,439	-
Verification contributions under Articles IV & V[ii]	2,000,354	3,796,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,354	3,796,981
Other contributions receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	7,970	8,366	-	-	-	-	7,970	8,366
Inter-fund balances	59,053	145,800	-	-	181,865	166,999	90,186	8,596	331,104	321,395
Other receivables	2,118,139	2,509,221	5,646	4,014	1,248	827	12,331	61,736	2,137,364	2,575,798
Other assets	2,538,999	2,580,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,538,999	2,580,496
TOTAL ASSETS	**13,443,913**	**13,377,475**	**9,935,338**	**9,925,938**	**2,882,894**	**2,873,810**	**2,816,455**	**3,906,954**	**29,078,600**	**30,084,177**
LIABILITIES										
Contributions received in advance	4,006,159	250,430	-	-	-	-	67,500	1,016,793	4,073,659	1,267,223
Unliquidated obligations	4,265,456	3,018,864	-	-	30,000	259,422	49,170	126,442	4,344,626	3,404,728
Accounts payable:										
Inter-fund balances	279,369	175,595	22,867	13,468	14,955	-	13,912	132,332	331,103	321,395
Other payables	978,830	2,312,296	-	-	-	-	161	424,376	978,991	2,736,672
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**9,529,814**	**5,757,185**	**22,867**	**13,468**	**44,955**	**259,422**	**130,743**	**1,699,943**	**9,728,379**	**7,730,018**
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES										
Fund balances	3,914,098	7,620,290	9,912,470	9,912,470	2,837,941	2,614,388	2,685,710	2,207,011	19,350,219	22,354,159
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	**3,914,098**	**7,620,290**	**9,912,470**	**9,912,470**	**2,837,941**	**2,614,388**	**2,685,710**	**2,207,011**	**19,350,219**	**22,354,159**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	**13,443,912**	**13,377,475**	**9,935,337**	**9,925,938**	**2,882,896**	**2,873,810**	**2,816,453**	**3,906,954**	**29,078,598**	**30,084,177**

(i) The OPCW adopted IPSAS in 2011 but this statement is prepared based on the modified cash basis pursuant to Financial Regulation 11.1 (d) as an annex to the IPSAS-compliant Financial Statements.

(ii) Receivables pertaining to reimbursement of verification costs under Articles IV and V of the Convention include accruals for inspection missions that were in progress as at 31 December 2011 or missions for which billing information had not yet been fully received as at the same date.

Annex 13

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED BY THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FROM 1 JANUARY 2011 TO 31 DECEMBER 2011

International Agreements Registered in 2011

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR214	Technical Arrangement Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Eighth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW DSO National Laboratories, Singapore	30-12-10	30-12-10
IAR215	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	South Africa OPCW	11-01-11 25-02-11	[not yet in force]
IAR216	Agreement Concerning the Use of Prepaid Cards	OPCW ABN AMRO Bank N.V	22-03-11 17-03-11	22-03-11
IAR217	Exchange of Letters Regarding the OPCW's Participation in the United Nations Security Management System	OPCW United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)	13-12-07 10-01-08	01-01-08
IAR218	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Czech Republic OPCW	15-06-11	[not yet in force]
IAR219	Facility Agreement Regarding On-Site Inspections at a Schedule 1 Protective Purposes Facility	Czech Republic OPCW	15-06-11	[not yet in force]
IAR220	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Provision of Administrative Support Services and Reimbursement Arrangements for these Services	OPCW United Nations Development Programme	05-09-08 29-08-08	05-09-08
IAR221	Norwegian Financial Contribution to the OPCW Africa Programme, 2011-2013 (Grant RAF-11/0066)	OPCW Norway	17-08-11	17-08-11
IAR222	Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations, Represented by the Department of Safety and Security, and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Regarding Coordination of Security Arrangements	OPCW UNDSS	24-08-11 29-07-11	24-08-11
IAR223	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Dominican Republic OPCW	15-09-11	[not yet in force]
IAR224	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Albania OPCW	20-10-11	[not yet in force]
IAR225	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Estonia OPCW	26-10-11	[not yet in force]
IAR226	Memorandum of Understanding on Project Funding	OPCW United Kingdom	09-08-11 10-08-11	10-08-11
IAR227	Memorandum of Understanding on Project Funding	OPCW United Kingdom	27-10-11	27-10-11

International Agreements Registered in 2011

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR228	Record of Understanding on the Conduct of a Challenge-Inspection Exercise in Thailand	OPCW Thailand	31-10-11	31-10-11
IAR229	Letter of Agreement Between the Technical Secretariat and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) on the Provision of Personnel for the OPCW Challenge-Inspection Exercise	OPCW CTBTO	28-10-11 01-11-11	29-10-11
IAR230	Letter of Agreement Between the Technical Secretariat and the Spiez Laboratory on the Provision of Personnel for the OPCW Challenge-Inspection Exercise	OPCW Spiez Laboratory	13-10-11 21-10-11	29-10-11
IAR231	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Maradykovsky (Kirov Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR232	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Kambarka (Udmurtian Republic)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR233	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Gorny (Saratov Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR234	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Leonidovka (Penza Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR235	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Kizner (Udmurtian Republic)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR236	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Shchuchye (Kurgan Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR237	Facility Agreement Between the OPCW and the Russian Federation Regarding On-Site Inspection at the Chemical Weapons Storage Facility Located at Pochep (Bryansk Region)	OPCW Russian Federation	29-11-11	[not yet in force]
IAR238	Article VIII(50) Privileges-and-Immunities Agreement	Mali OPCW	02-12-11	[not yet in force]
IAR239	Agreement Between the OPCW and the Republic of Peru Concerning the Procurement of Assistance	Peru OPCW	05-12-11	[not yet in force]
IAR240	Cost-Sharing Agreement Between the OPCW and EUROJUST for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) Training Course	OPCW EUROJUST	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR241	Cost-Sharing Agreement Between the OPCW and the International Criminal Court (ICC) for the FLETC Training Course	OPCW ICC	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR242	Cost-Sharing Agreement between the OPCW and the United States Embassy for the FLETC Training Course	OPCW United States Embassy, The Hague	12-08-11	12-08-11

International Agreements Registered in 2011				
OPCW Registration Number	**Subject of Agreement/Instrument**	**Parties**	**Date of**	
			Signature	**Entry Into Force**
IAR243	Cost-Sharing Agreement between the OPCW and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) for the FLETC Training Course	OPCW STL	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR244	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre (United States) Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Ninth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre (United States)	04-02-11	04-02-11
IAR245	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and the Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis, Academy of Military Medical Sciences (China) Concerning Sample Preparation for the Thirtieth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences (China)	04-07-11	04-07-11
IAR246	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (United States of America) Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Thirtieth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (United States)	24-08-11 13-07-11	24-08-11
IAR247	Technical Agreement between OPCW-TS and FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden) Concerning Sample Preparation for the Twenty-Ninth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden)	28-10-11	28-10-11

Amendments, Modifications or Changes to International Agreements Already in Force Registered in 2011				
OPCW Registration Number	**Subject of Agreement/Instrument**	**Parties**	**Date of**	
			Signature	**Entry Into Force**
IAR203 (b)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	25-02-11 25-02-11	25-02-11
IAR203 (c)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	31-05-11 10-06-11	10-06-11
IAR203 (d)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	20-07-11 29-07-11	29-07-11

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International Agreements Registered in 2011

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR243	Cost-Sharing Agreement between the OPCW and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) for the FLETC Training Course	OPCW STL	12-08-11	12-08-11
IAR244	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre (United States) Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Twenty-Ninth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Edgewood Chemical and Biological Forensic Analytical Centre (United States)	04-02-11	04-02-11
IAR245	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and the Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis, Academy of Military Medical Sciences (China) Concerning Sample Preparation for the Thirtieth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Laboratory of Toxicant Analysis Academy of Military Medical Sciences (China)	04-07-11	04-07-11
IAR246	Technical Agreement between the Technical Secretariat and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (United States of America) Concerning the Evaluation of Results for the Thirtieth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (United States)	24-08-11 13-07-11	24-08-11
IAR247	Technical Agreement between OPCW-TS and FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden) Concerning Sample Preparation for the Twenty-Ninth Official OPCW Proficiency Test	OPCW FOI, Swedish Defence Research Agency (Sweden)	28-10-11	28-10-11

Amendments, Modifications or Changes to International Agreements Already in Force Registered in 2011

OPCW Registration Number	Subject of Agreement/Instrument	Parties	Date of	
			Signature	Entry Into Force
IAR203 (b)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	25-02-11 25-02-11	25-02-11
IAR203 (c)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	31-05-11 10-06-11	10-06-11
IAR203 (d)	Contribution Agreement	OPCW European Commission	20-07-11 29-07-11	29-07-11

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OPCW

Executive Council

Sixty-Ninth Session
10 – 13 July 2012

EC-69/CRP.1/Corr.1
11 July 2012
Original: ENGLISH

DRAFT REPORT OF THE OPCW

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

IN 2011

Corrigendum

Page 3, paragraph 13, lines 1 to 3

Delete the first sentence of the paragraph.

Page 4, paragraph 1.1, first sentence, lines 1 and 2

For "As at 31 December 2011, 180 of the 188 States Parties had submitted initial declarations to the OPCW."

Substitute "As at 31 December 2011, 10 States Parties had yet to submit initial Article VI declarations. Of these, two had submitted Article III initial declarations."

Page 7, paragraphs 1.17 to 1.20

For

"**Old and abandoned chemical weapons**

1.17 The OPCW carried out seven inspections related to OCWs in seven States Parties during the review period. Seven States Parties reported new OCW discoveries to the OPCW in 2011.

1.18 Regarding ACWs, the Secretariat conducted nine inspections, eight of which related to chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, where recovery and excavation activities continued throughout 2011; one inspection took place in the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the discovery of a suspected ACW.

1.19 According to the 90-day reports submitted by both China and Japan, 25,974 chemical weapons were destroyed in 2011 using the mobile destruction facility in Nanjing City that was inaugurated in 2010. Preparations were under way, at the end of the year, for the introduction of two additional ACW destruction facilities to be deployed at Shijiazhuang and Haerbaling, respectively. For the latter facility, the Council approved a facility arrangement and destruction plan in 2011.

1.20 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, 15 States Parties had declared OCWs and four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China."

Substitute

"**Abandoned chemical weapons**

1.17 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, four States Parties had reported ACWs on their territory. One State Party, Japan, had reported ACWs on the territory of another State Party, China. Regarding ACWs, the Secretariat conducted nine inspections, eight of which related to chemical weapons abandoned by Japan on the territory of China, where recovery and excavation activities continued throughout 2011; one inspection took place in the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the discovery of a suspected ACW.

1.18 According to the 90-day reports submitted by both China and Japan, 25,974 chemical weapons were destroyed in 2011 using the mobile destruction facility in Nanjing City that was inaugurated in 2010. Preparations were under way at the end of the year for the introduction of two additional ACW destruction facilities to be deployed at Shijiazhuang and Haerbaling, respectively. For the latter facility, the Council approved a facility arrangement and destruction plan in 2011.

Old chemical weapons

1.19 Between entry into force of the Convention and 31 December 2011, 15 States Parties had declared OCWs.

1.20 The OPCW carried out seven inspections related to OCWs in seven States Parties during the review period. Seven States Parties reported new OCW discoveries to the OPCW in 2011."

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